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Berlin Talk Breaks Off Once More

S. Expresses dissatisfaction

By John M. Goshko
 BONN, Sept. 22 (WP).—The last effort to resolve the deadlock between the two Germanys in implementation of the four-power Berlin agreement was broken off today after only 30 minutes of discussion.

The abrupt ending to the meeting in East Berlin repeated the pattern that has been evident since the inter-German phase of Berlin negotiations began this month.

The four-power agreement, signed on Sept. 3, will not become final until East Germany and West Germany agree on the critical steps necessary to implement its provisions.

However, these talks, being conducted principally by Egon Bahr for West Germany and German State Secretary Hans Dietrich Genscher for East Germany, have been stalled on the outset over differences in interpreting the agreement's terms.

In particular, the negotiators have been arguing over a German-language version of the agreement. A German translation of the Sept. 3 signing, but an East German version since then, has been tried to substitute their own translation.

Armed with its text, East Germany has insisted on interpreting the agreement to mean that it negotiates separate access roads with the authorities in East and West Berlin.

Mr. Bahr, speaking for Bonn, has insisted on a single German-level access agreement to be negotiated by West Germany.

Soviet Aid Reported
 Last week, Chancellor Willy Brandt visited Soviet Communist leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in Moscow. It is believed to have asked for assistance in making the East German more cooperative.

Mr. Brandt is understood to have received Mr. Brezhnev's assurance that the Soviet Union will not be involved in the Berlin accord is complete.

Although the Bonn government will not even admit that the matter was discussed, the impression is that Mr. Brandt received satisfactory assurances from the Russians. Well-informed sources here say, though, that a change in the Bonn-Kohl talks cannot be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Peking Says Mao Is Not Ill, Parade Canceled in 'Reform'

PARIS, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Chinese diplomats today denied reports that Chairman Mao Tse-tung was ill, but speculation that something major is afoot in Peking continued.

After yesterday's report from Peking that the annual National Day parade in Peking had been canceled, a spokesman for the Chinese Embassy in Paris said today that the move had been undertaken as a "reform."

A Chinese announcement, relayed from Peking to London by the British chargé d'affaires, John Denson, said the parade and fireworks had been canceled for "reasons of economy."

"The only celebrations will consist of dancing in the parks, as is done on May Day," the Chinese Foreign Ministry's press department was reported as having said.

"The official explanation is that this is a policy decision which has been made for reasons of economy and the Chinese people will instead greet their National Day with concrete deeds in production and construction," Mr. Denson said.

The Chinese Legation in London said it will go ahead with a planned diplomatic reception to mark the day, which commemorates the 22d anniversary of Chairman Mao's seizure of power.

The Chinese Legation spokesman said the cancellation was part of a process begun during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-67, which he called "struggle-criticism-transformation."

Anthony Wedgwood Benn, a former minister in a Labor cabinet, returned to London from an 11-day visit to China and dismissed reports of Mr. Mao's illness or death as "pure rumor."

"There was nothing to suggest any anxiety or agitation whatsoever," he said. "If anything had happened of this gravity, it would have been known at the level that we were talking."

Mr. Wedgwood Benn held talks with senior Chinese officials, including Deputy Premier Lin Biao.

In Paris, a Chinese Embassy spokesman said that "Chairman Mao is in excellent health." He



KING WHO...—An employee in the unfinished section of the Eisenhower Theater in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington was awakened from his lunchtime nap Tuesday by the visiting King Olav of Norway (third from right).

After Japan Joins Co-Sponsors

U.S. Submits Its Resolutions Backing Two Chinas in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 22 (UPI).—The United States today formally submitted its companion resolutions designed to save a seat for Nationalist China in the General Assembly.

The two resolutions went to the UN Secretariat for publication after Japan announced it would join 16 other co-sponsors of the move.

The Japanese decision, announced in Tokyo, provided much-needed impetus for the U.S. drive.

The texts were not immediately made public. They were to go before the assembly for debate on Oct. 18, with the vote expected by the end of that month.

In one resolution, the United States agrees to the seating of the Communist Chinese in both the General Assembly and the Security Council. The other

would require a two-thirds vote of the assembly to expel the Nationalist Chinese from the UN.

An Albanian resolution with 19 co-sponsors calls for the "restoration of the lawful rights of the Peking government" and the complete ousting of the Nationalist Chinese from all UN bodies.

Taiwan Wins Round
 In an unexpected show of strength today, Nationalist China won a vice-presidential seat in the 26th General Assembly.

The Nationalists won 73 votes among the 130 members of the UN, seven more than necessary for a simple majority.

Traditionally, the assembly elects persons of the Big Five—Nationalist China, the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union—plus 12 other member states as vice-presidents.

The vote, therefore, could not be taken as an accurate measure of Nationalist strength in the final test against the Peking government.

Even though the vote might largely be meaningless so far as the Nationalists' future in the UN is concerned, they reacted jubilantly. They said the number of votes received closely (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

added: "Reports in the newspapers that Mao Tse-tung is ill are lies."

But the speculation, originally touched off by the French press and radio, continued to proliferate. Aside from the possible illness of Mr. Mao, 77, it included possible internal struggle or Chinese fears of a Soviet attack. But evidence of these seemed secondary to the state of Mr. Mao's health.

The last time he was seen in public was Aug. 7, when he met with Gen. Ne Win, chairman of Burma's revolutionary council. Top Chinese military leaders usually prominent at Peking's state functions have not been reported seen in public since Sept. 10.

Another element in the speculation was the halting last week, for three days, of aircraft flights in China.

Japanese government sources in Tokyo reported that the Chinese Army has canceled all leaves and has called back all soldiers on leave in the last few days. Indications were, the Associated Press reported, that they would be used to guard against possible disorders that might occur in the event that Peking makes an important announcement.

From Peking, it was reported that the portraits of Mr. Mao have been taken down at some railway stations and hotels catering to foreign guests. They still hang in government offices and schools, they added.

The Associated Press in New York reported that Dr. White in Peking and reported that he said he had heard "the false rumors" about Mr. Mao, but had been told "he is in good health." Dr. White said he had not seen Mr. Mao or other Chinese leaders.

U.K. Shift In Policy On Ulster

Maudling Ready For Concessions

By Anthony Lewis
 LONDON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The British government indicated today that it was ready for major political concessions to the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

Reginald Maudling, home secretary in the Conservative government, said the minority should have "an active, permanent and guaranteed place in the public affairs of Northern Ireland."

In its 50 years of political life, Ulster has been governed only by Protestant Unionists.

To bring Catholics into the Ulster power structure, Mr. Maudling said, the British government was prepared to discuss constitutional changes. Among other things there could be an enlarged provincial Parliament,

More violence in Ulster. Story on Page 3.

election by proportional representation and a coalition government.

Speaking of "a situation of great gravity and tragedy," he said the security and the political problems of Northern Ireland "both have to be tackled for a lasting solution."

Broaden The Base
 The key thing politically, he said, is to broaden the base of the Ulster government. British officials there are to bring in some Catholic representation without alienating the right-wing Protestant elements.

The ideas about proportional representation and other constitutional changes echoed a policy statement made last night in Belfast by Ulster's prime minister, Brian Faulkner, promising to study such ideas.

Mr. Faulkner, evidently believes he can keep his right in tow.

Mr. Maudling spoke in the House of Commons, announced back from recess to a special two-day session on the Irish crisis.

The Labor party had demanded the recall to discuss the violence that has swept the province since suspected terrorists were detained without trial on Aug. 9.

In making his fresh political gestures to the Catholic third of Ulster's people, Mr. Maudling did not acknowledge any policy shift. But his speech in fact marked the end of a period of reluctance largely on security measures.

The interment move last month outraged most Catholics in Ulster because it was directed only against suspected members of the Irish Republican Army, not at known Protestant gunmen.

Nevertheless, British spokesmen maintained firmly that the security policy would have to be made to work before any political initiatives could be undertaken.

A quarrel over the interment (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Is Reported to Be Aiming For 15% Dollar Depreciation

By Hobart Rowen and Ronald Koven
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP).—The U.S. government's goal in seeking a change in worldwide currency relationships is to achieve an average depreciation of the dollar of somewhere around 15 percent, it became known today.

Key officials here have never publicly stated what the goal is, although they have indicated that a substantial depreciation of the dollar is desired to help restore the U.S. balance of payments.

At last week's meeting of the Group of Ten industrial nations

Key congressional switches attitude, calls for dollar devaluation through increase in price of gold. Story Page 7.

In London, Treasury Secretary John B. Connally said that the United States was seeking a \$13-billion swing in its trade balance—a figure that staggered the Europeans.

A change of that magnitude in the trade balance would provide a surplus of about \$2 billion in the overall balance of payments.

European Position
 The Europeans responded unanimously that if the United States desired such a swing—and they believe it is too high—it should contribute part of the necessary depreciation by an outright devaluation of the dollar by raising the price of gold.

But it was indicated today that the United States is clinging to the hard-line position it took in London. The administration resents European insistence on

putting the question of a gold price increase along with removal of the 10 percent surcharge at the top of the list of topics to be discussed. In the U.S. view, this was a serious tactical mistake on the part of the nine others.

In effect, the U.S. position is that the Europeans should come (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Brezhnev Accedes to Demands Of Tito Over Non-Interference



LOSE SOMETHING?—That could be what Leonid Brezhnev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist party, asked his groping host, President Tito of Yugoslavia.

Jury Out 57 Minutes

Medina Cleared of My Lai Charges

PORT MCPHERSON, Ga., Sept. 22 (AP).—Capt. Ernest L. Medina, the U.S. Army infantry commander whose company assaulted My Lai, was acquitted today of all charges arising from the My Lai operation of 1968.

The five-man jury at the court-martial deliberated 57 minutes before acquitting Capt. Medina of a premeditated murder charge in the shooting of a Vietnamese woman, involuntary manslaughter in the death of 100 civilians and of an assault charge.

Capt. Medina, 35, who holds an award for gallantry in combat, stood erect as the verdict was read, then snapped a salute to the jury foreman, Col. William Proctor.

To convict, the jury needed the concurrence of four members of a five-officer panel. No vote was announced.

Capt. Medina was the sixth officer to be court-martialed in the delayed aftermath of the March 16, 1968, search-and-destroy mission against the South Vietnamese hamlet.

Charged by Judge
 The jury began deliberations at 2:58 p.m. after receiving a 36-page charge from the military judge, Col. Kenneth Howard.

Col. Proctor read the verdict. He said: "Capt. Ernest L. Medina, it is my duty as president of this court to advise you that the court in closed session, and upon secret written ballot, has found you not guilty of all specifications and charges."

There were audible gasps throughout the courtroom and the judge gavelled the court to order.

The speed at which the decision came was in sharp contrast to the verdict in the case of First Lt. William Calley Jr., which took 13 days to reach.

"I'm extremely happy. I just don't know what else to say," Capt. Medina said as he left the courtroom with his wife, Barbara, and his attorneys.

"I always had absolute faith in the military and in the military (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

justice system and I always thought my actions would be exonerated," Capt. Medina said.

In addition to the one count of murder, Capt. Medina was also accused of involuntary manslaughter in the slaying of 100 Vietnamese whom his troops allegedly killed, and of two counts of assault for firing shots over the head of a Viet Cong prisoner he questioned at My Lai.

He could have been sentenced to three years on each of the manslaughter and assault counts, and to life on the murder charge. He originally had been accused of 102 counts of murder, but all but one of these were reduced or dismissed by Col. Howard before the jury was given the case.

Despite his elation over being cleared, the professional soldier said he intended to follow through with his plan to quit the Army—since he is convinced his military career has been ruined.

"I don't know exactly when I'll be able to leave... but that is my intention," he said.

Mrs. Medina broke into tears at the announcement of the verdict, although she said she had been convinced her husband would be found innocent.

Osos
 from the president because the election "would weaken national vitality at a moment when we need to be strong to meet the Communist challenge."

He said that while President Nixon may be supporting Mr. Thieu, he cannot make the South Vietnamese people favor the government and prevent serious disturbances from breaking out.

So far, the demonstrations against the election have been small and disorganized, but the opposition continues to grow and seems certain to be strongly reinforced by the Senate's official action.

The total of 31 votes cast represents only about half the Senate's membership of 60. Vietnamese and U.S. analysts agreed, however, that had all 60 been present, the result probably would have been the same, although the margin against Mr. Thieu might have been smaller.

More Is Vague
 Beyond urging postponement of the voting, the Senate record mentions is vague. It merely calls for the constitutional powers to hold another election "in conformity with democratic laws."

Today's action was not the first time the Senate had gone against Mr. Thieu. Most recently, the legislature rejected the election law devised by the president, terming it overly restrictive. But the Upper House was overruled by a two-thirds vote of the National Assembly, where Mr. Thieu has more influence.

The resolution as adopted was substantially watered down from one proposed by the opposition Buddhist bloc led by Sen. Vu Van Mau. The Buddhists proposed that Mr. Thieu and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky step down and turn the government over to the Senate president while preparations are made for a new election.

This is the same proposal made by Mr. Ky on Aug. 24 when he joined Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh in withdrawing from the race because Mr. Thieu supposedly had it hopelessly rigged against them.

Mr. Thieu summarily rejected Mr. Ky's proposal and has steadfastly maintained that the election should go ahead as planned with the results to be regarded as a vote of confidence in his administration, or as the lack of it.

There was no immediate reaction (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

replaced nurse at the maximum security prison, and Guy Girardot, 25, the guard. Authorities said it appeared Mr. Girardot had been slain many hours before the 11:04 a.m. police charge, but that Mr. Comte was still alive, though in a coma, when they entered the infirmary after blasting the doors. She never regained consciousness.

The slayings immediately touched off the simmering capital-punishment debate in France. Before the morning was over, Pierre-Charles Krieg, a Gaullist deputy from Paris, addressed a written question to the government about rumors that the death penalty might be abolished.

"Would not," asked Mr. Krieg in his question, "the elimination of the death penalty be considered a sign of government weakness?"

The two killers were Claude Buffet, 38, and Roger Bontemps, 36, who were only slightly injured in the police charge. Buffet was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Denies Tenet Of 'Limited Sovereignty'

By James Feron
 BELGRADE, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, accepted tonight a Yugoslav demand of non-interference in its internal affairs and denied there was a doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for Communist states.

The Soviet leader, who arrived earlier today for four days of talks with President Tito, also dismissed "rumors of Soviet armies allegedly prepared to move into the Balkans as 'fair tales.'"

His remarks, in a formal toast at an official dinner in his honor, seemed to represent almost complete acceptance of President Tito's demand that Moscow reaffirm the Belgrade Declaration of 1955.

That declaration, drawn up by Marshal Tito and the late Nikita S. Khrushchev, established the right of Socialist states to develop in their own manner and the recognition of their sovereignty, independence, integrity and equality with other Communist states.

The need for reaffirmation follows a summer of tension in the area, much of it flowing from Moscow's irritation over increasing ties between Yugoslavia, Romania and Albania. The three Balkan states similarly have forged closer links in recent months.

Contemporary Conditions
 Mr. Brezhnev, apparently yielding to Yugoslav pressure in reasserting the Belgrade principles, added, however, that "one should work now in order that these principles are realized in contemporary conditions as widely and as fully as possible."

Some observers saw this as a conditional remark, suggesting that the Belgrade principles would not fully apply until they fit unspecified contemporary conditions. He added that "we can say with satisfaction that lately a lot has been done in this respect."

His disavowal of the doctrine of limited sovereignty, known as the "Brezhnev doctrine" since its application in Czechoslovakia in 1968, seemed to represent a major political statement.

The "doctrine" had been applied to Mr. Brezhnev's rationale for the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion which ended the liberal rule of Alexander Dubcek.

The Soviet leader, replying to an equally forthright speech tonight by his host, said that some forces sought to divide Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

"They circulate the invention of a so-called doctrine of limited sovereignty, spread rumors of Soviet armies allegedly prepared to move to the Balkans and many other fairy tales."

"They assert that Yugoslavia allegedly is a 'gray zone,' that it allegedly 'leans to the West' and so on. I think that we should not bother to deny all these slanderous publications."

The Soviet leader had been greeted at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by President Tito, who restated Yugoslavia's policy of non-alignment in his welcoming speech and then, more bluntly, at the official dinner.

Marshal Tito, in a toast covered (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

107 Soviet Jews Protest Police Arbitrariness

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—A group of 107 Soviet Jews today protested in an open letter against alleged police arbitrariness in breaking up gatherings outside the main Moscow synagogue.

The letter, circulated among foreign journalists, was addressed to Interior Minister Nikolai Shchekolov and the chief prosecutor's office.

Three persons were detained by plainclothes police and later released—when several hundred Jews gathered outside the synagogue last Sunday on the eve of the Jewish New Year, the letter said.

Elsewhere, a court in Samarkand has sentenced a Jewish woman to three years in prison for writing "vile and insulting" letters to Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, a local Soviet newspaper reported.

In the letter, the paper said, the woman stated that she is subjected to "oppression and discrimination and deprived of the opportunity to leave the Soviet Union and to go to the West."

مكذمان النحل

U.K. Ready for Concessions To Northern Irish Catholics

(Continued from Page 1)

decision then arose between Prime Minister Edward Heath and John Lynch, the Irish premier, but that was patched up when Mr. Lynch visited Mr. Heath and the British government then began reconsidering its tough line.

Mr. Lynch will be back here next week for another talk, this one a tripartite conference with Mr. Heath and Mr. Faulkner.

To make progress with their new reform program, Mr. Maudling and Mr. Faulkner will both have to get cooperation from the official opposition in the provincial Parliament at Stormont, the Social Democratic and Labor party.

The SDLP is boycotting Stormont now, and has refused to talk with Mr. Maudling because of interment. It is proposing to operate a separate, unofficial assembly in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Maudling pleaded with the SDLP today to talk with him, as leaders of most other opposition groups in Ulster have. He said a refusal could serve only to prolong conflict.

He condemned the violence in Belfast and other Northern Irish towns and said there was no purpose in talking with the IRA. He ended by saying that this message should go out to the people of Northern Ireland:

"We will oppose violence for

political ends by whom ever it is used and in any part of the United Kingdom. We desire to achieve a reconciliation between the communities based on no discrimination for any individual on grounds of creed or religion."

The conciliatory line taken by Mr. Maudling succeeded in abating Labor party criticism of the government's policy. Labor leaders let it be known tonight that they would not divide the House at the end of the two-day debate, though a spokesman for a 40-strong group of left-wing Labor members of Parliament said they would defy their leaders and force a vote.

Nevertheless, the leader of the opposition, Harold Wilson, was highly critical of the government. He said its failure to make any political moves for five weeks after interment was a grave error.

In the last six weeks, Mr. Wilson said, 14 soldiers and 34 civilians had been killed in Ulster. He said there was "no doubt that the sharp deterioration in the situation, the deepening divide between the great communities, owed a great deal to interment."

But Mr. Wilson joined the government in condemning violence "utterly and unequivocally."

Enoch Powell, the rebellious right-wing figure in the Conservative party, rose to speak after Mr. Wilson. There was considerable drama as he criticized his own government's policy.

It is "self-deception," Mr. Powell said, to believe that it is possible to reduce the violence by "tinkering with the constitution of Northern Ireland."

He said the gunmen, "and those they hold in terror," were interested only in driving Britain out and making Northern Ireland part of the republic. Instead of being persuaded by constitutional change, he argued, they would be encouraged by partial success to carry on their "war."

Reunification Urged

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Irish External Affairs Minister Patrick Hillery said today that reunification of Ireland is the only possible solution to violence and bloodshed in Ulster.

He reiterated the Dublin government's call for a United Nations peace-keeping force in Northern Ireland—which Britain has rejected. He said Dublin is willing to change the republic's constitution so as to legalize divorce and contraception, although he could not say when this would happen. He spoke at a Foreign Press Association luncheon.

Priest Jailed in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Sept. 22 (UPI).—A military court last night sentenced a Roman Catholic priest to 20 months in jail for delivering a sermon saying "Brazil never became independent... We left the Portuguese dominion to enter the dominion of the Americans." According to the prosecution, the Rev. Elio Soares do Amaral violated the nation's national security laws with his sermon.

Brezhnev Accepts Demands Of Tito on Non-Interference

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ing international as well as bilateral relations, said that peace in Europe requires a system of relationship insuring full independence, inviolability of frontiers and protection from aggression, use of force and pressure or threats of force.

The Yugoslav leader praised the role of the Soviet Union in the current efforts to strengthen peace and security in Europe, and especially in the Warsaw and Moscow treaties with West Germany and the Berlin agreement.

He noted, however, that "peace and stability in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean region are of vital significance for the continuation of the course of easing tension."

It is, therefore, especially important for "non-Balkan countries" to "respect the strivings of the Balkan people to overcome existing difficulties and to secure closer mutual cooperation," he said.

In his toast, Marshal Tito also included a suggestion that Moscow be prepared to accept Peking's role in world affairs. "International cooperation cannot be promoted on any kind of monopoly, or on negation of legal interests and rights of some countries and people."

"All countries should participate in seeking international cooperation, the Yugoslav leader said, and "of course, in that the



South Vietnamese, airlifted in by U.S. copters, moving on patrol near Khe Sanh.

Two Hostages Slain by French Convicts

(Continued from Page 1)

received a life sentence last year for the murder of a young ex-model in Paris's Bois de Boulogne. Before the sentence was announced, he told the court that he felt no remorse for his crimes and asked the judge to send him to the guillotine. Bontemps was serving 20 years for armed aggression.

Because of the nature of Clairvaux Prison, it seemed likely that the prisoners knew of the attack. Clairvaux, though maximum security, is regarded as one of France's most modern prisons, where prisoners have individual cells and access to newspapers, radio and television.

The ordeal began after breakfast yesterday when the two

prisoners were taken to the infirmary complaining of stomach trouble. Mrs. Comte who was filling in for the regular nurse, was alone on duty except for Mr. Girardot, who, like all prison guards in contact with the prisoners, was unarmed. The prisoners had fashioned knives out of spoon handles.

The prisoners immediately bound the two hostages to chairs and began telephone negotiations with prison authorities, who made contact with Paris. The convicts asked for two revolvers, a submachine gun, ammunition and two radio-equipped Citroën cars to make their getaway with the hostages.

Negotiations went on all day and night. "After the two multi-neers had refused all our propo-

sitions," said Henri Le Cornu, chief of French prisons, at a dawn press conference today, "including our proposition to let them go free, but alone and unarmed, it was decided to force our way in."

Mr. Le Cornu said that by that time he already felt that Mr. Girardot was dead because "we could never speak to him on the telephone." Earlier, he had been able to speak with Mrs. Comte, however, who told him that the two convicts were "capable of anything."

Mr. Le Cornu said that his instructions from Mr. Plevin before leaving Paris for Clairvaux were under no circumstances to give the two men arms. "That condition alone," said Mr. Le Cornu, "made negotiations impossible because they would not come out unarmed."

Psychiatrists' View

A prime consideration in Mr. Plevin's handling of the affair—and he was well aware of the criticism leveled at New York authorities following the Attica massacre—seems to have been the personality of Claude Butet, a man whose psychiatric description at his trial as "paranoid, perverse and impotent when unarmed."

He was convicted of shooting to death Françoise Besiminsky, 36, the wife of a prominent Paris gynecologist, on Jan. 18, 1967. Driving in a stolen taxi, he was hailed by the young woman and instead of driving her home drove her to the Bois, where he shot her, he told the court. "For the sensation," he then stripped her to make it appear to be a sex crime.

He was caught a month later after trying to strangle a 5-year-old girl. During the investigation he confessed to 44 separate attacks on women.

After officials in the Justice Ministry "discussed the pros and cons" of armed assault all night, it was decided to attack. Asked about it today, Mr. Plevin said it was impossible to give the convicts arms. "If we had done it," he said, "it would have been other innocent people who paid for it."

The authorities said that it took them only 20 seconds to blast off the doors and enter the infirmary. Mr. Le Cornu said they decided to attack because it was felt that the convicts had already harmed the nurse.

Guards at Clairvaux reacted strenuously to the affair. They set a day of protest for Friday, and this afternoon two guards resigned to protest the lack of security. "We are the first to resign," and we hope others will follow," they said in a statement.

The reaction of Gaullist Deputy Krieg was the sharpest and indicated there is strong Gaullist sentiment running against abolition of the death penalty. Though death by guillotine still exists in France, no one has been put to death under President Georges Pompidou, and Eugene Claudius-Petit, a majority deputy, has prepared a bill to abolish the death penalty. The last execution in France was in 1969.

Mr. Pompidou, who has not taken a position on the issue publicly, will surely be asked to comment on it at his press conference tomorrow.

The last poll taken on the death penalty was in 1968. The French Institute of Public Opinion reported that 33 percent favored the death penalty, 58 percent opposed it and 9 percent did not reply.

Argentina Will Seek Relations With Peking

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Argentina has decided to join the other Latin American countries that have taken steps to establish diplomatic relations with mainland China. Foreign Minister Luis María de Pablo Pardo said yesterday.

Mr. de Pablo Pardo told newsmen that representatives of Argentina and the People's Republic of China met secretly in Bucharest this month to search for "possibilities of normalizing diplomatic and trade relations between both countries."

He said the Argentine Foreign Ministry made a careful evaluation of that meeting and its results. As a consequence, he said, negotiations will begin soon.

U.S. Jets Bomb Red Depots In Southern Sector of DMZ

SAIGON, Sept. 22 (UPI).—U.S. B-52 bombers followed up yesterday's bombing strikes in North Vietnam with an attack early today on Communist storage sites inside the Demilitarized Zone, military spokesmen said.

A formation of the eight-engine Stratofortresses dumped almost 200,000 pounds of explosives in the southern half of the supposedly neutral buffer area.

The Thai-based bombers dropped their 500 and 750-pound bombs on storage areas 18 miles west-northwest of Cam Lo, a cluster of refugee villages six miles south of the zone's eastern sector.

Fleets of U.S. jets swept into the North Vietnamese peninsula yesterday to make about 200 bombing strikes against targets believed to include substantial stockpiles of military goods destined for the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The U.S. Command in Saigon said today that yesterday's strikes had been decided because "the number of (North Vietnamese) anti-aircraft guns within 35 miles of the Demilitarized Zone had increased 40 percent since Aug. 1, 1971." It added that the damage from yesterday's raids had not yet been assessed.

Radio Hanoi said today that two U.S. planes had been shot down and "many others" damaged during yesterday's raids. The U.S. Command reported all planes had returned safely.

The South Vietnamese Command, meanwhile, reported more heavy fighting in the U Minh Forest swamplands at the country's southwest tip.

Government infantrymen supported by U.S. helicopter gunships, naval gunfire and artillery strikes killed 21 Communists yesterday bringing to 609 the number of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong slain in eight days of fighting.

One South Vietnamese soldier was killed and six wounded in the swampland battles and government casualties in the same period now total 110 killed and 168 wounded, spokesmen said.

Communist gunners, meanwhile, fired a handful of rockets into three villages and a military hospital on the outskirts of the

central highlands province capital of Pleiku, spokesmen said. No casualties were reported yesterday's shelling attacks.

South Vietnamese spokesmen also reported a Communist mortar attack against Phu Quoc Isle in the Gulf of Thailand. A government militiaman was killed in the attack on the island, a South Vietnamese large prisoner-of-war camp.

Viet Cong bomb squads killed four South Vietnamese soldiers and wounded two others in an attack against a base at Qui Loi, 12 miles north of Saigon.

Communist troops from Cambodia said government troops had pushed within 18 miles of a provincial capital of Kompong Thom and killed 14 Communist troops. The Cambodians have been trying to break a year-long North Vietnamese encirclement of Kompong Thom.

Thieu Gets Rebuke by Saigon Senat

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to the Senate move from presidential palace, but observed it is very unlikely that Thieu would do what the legislators asked, especially with 10 days to go until the voting. The president's position, he has unfolded over the last few weeks, is that he will resign less than 50 percent of the vote cast in his favor, but that call off the election now would be unconstitutional.

While the debate was underway today, Mr. Thieu made a first out-of-town trip since the official start of the campaign Sept. 3 and acted like a candidate who is not in the least concerned about losing.

He flew to Pleiku in the central highlands for a three-hour visit to speak to a conference of Montagnard tribesmen and pass out land titles, but he made no effort to mingle with the local population.

Hanoi Calls Off Today's Talk In Paris to Protest Air Raids

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, Sept. 22 (UPI).—North Vietnam called off the regular Thursday session of the stalled Paris peace talks to protest against yesterday's air raids over its territory by 200 U.S. planes.

The decision, announced in a news conference at the headquarters of Hanoi's peace talks delegations at suburban Choisy-le-Roi, was not unexpected.

U.S. raids over North Vietnam have been invoked three times before by Hanoi to justify cancellation of the regular weekly sessions of the four-party peace talks which began in January, 1969.

But the date of the next meeting was left up in the air. North Vietnamese spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le said his delegation had decided to postpone the 150th session until Sept. 30.

However, both the Saigon and American delegations noted that while any party to the conference has the right to cancel a session unilaterally, it cannot arbitrarily fix the date for the rescheduled

meeting without consulting other parties. The conference records show that the last time North Vietnam canceled a meeting—last spring, South Vietnam and the United States agreed to return to negotiations only after an additional week had elapsed.

Observers believed that the allied delegations might invoke that precedent again this time, especially since a two-week interval would rule out a meeting until after the Oct. 3 presidential elections in South Vietnam.

Postponing the next session of a major propaganda platform to denounce what they have been calling the one-candidate presidential "election farce" in Saigon.

As has become standard practice on such occasions, the North Vietnamese decision was formally approved by the Viet Cong. If anything, the announcement was made in less emotional terms than had been used on the previous occasions.

U.S. Submits Its Resolutions Backing Two Chinas in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

approximated their own estimates of how the showdown vote will go.

Japan's decision to co-sponsor the U.S. resolutions was taken by Premier Eisaku Sato despite opposition from within his own political party and from other Japanese leaders. They argued that President Nixon's projected visit to Peking showed that Washington was moving toward closer relations with mainland China. Japan, they felt, would have to do likewise and should do nothing to offend the Peking government, such as joining the "save-the-Nationalists" move.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush said Japan's decision destroyed the myth that Washington's two-China plan was an "unwinnable proposition." He also said he

expected Peking to take a "flexible" attitude on dual representation.

S.F. Chinatown Protest
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—About 1,200 people marched through Chinatown last night to protest the admission of Communist China to the U.N.

The parade was sponsored by the Chinese Six Companies, a group of family associations. No incidents were reported.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	22	Very cloudy
ALASKA	22	Partly cloudy
ARIZONA	22	Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	22	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	22	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	22	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	22	Sunny
DELAWARE	22	Sunny
FLORIDA	22	Sunny
GEORGIA	22	Sunny
ILLINOIS	22	Partly cloudy
INDIANA	22	Partly cloudy
IOWA	22	Partly cloudy
KANSAS	22	Partly cloudy
KENTUCKY	22	Partly cloudy
LOUISIANA	22	Partly cloudy
MAINE	22	Sunny
MARYLAND	22	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	22	Sunny
MICHIGAN	22	Partly cloudy
MINNESOTA	22	Partly cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	22	Partly cloudy
MISSOURI	22	Partly cloudy
MONTANA	22	Partly cloudy
NEBRASKA	22	Partly cloudy
NEVADA	22	Partly cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22	Partly cloudy
NEW JERSEY	22	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	22	Partly cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	22	Partly cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	22	Partly cloudy
OHIO	22	Partly cloudy
OKLAHOMA	22	Partly cloudy
OREGON	22	Partly cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	22	Partly cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	22	Partly cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	Partly cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	22	Partly cloudy
TENNESSEE	22	Partly cloudy
TEXAS	22	Partly cloudy
UTAH	22	Partly cloudy
VIRGINIA	22	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	Partly cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	22	Partly cloudy
WISCONSIN	22	Partly cloudy
WYOMING	22	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Standard time zone taken at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

At Richard
Ginori
France
Knoll
International
France

Florence Knoll
Saarinen
van der Rohe

Bertoia
Charles Pollock
Don Albinson

Knoll
International
France

Hans Wegner
Franco Albini
Gae Aulenti

Warren Platner
Marc Held
Breuer

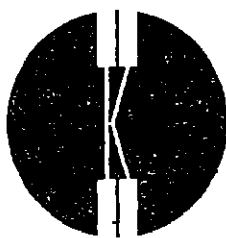
Knoll
International
France

Charles Sévigny
Richard Schultz
Noguchi

Tobia Scarpa
Sebastian Matta
Takahama

Knoll
International
France

At Richard
Ginori
France



Opening of
a new store
9 fg St-Honoré
September 16

FAUCHON

26 Place de la Madeleine - Paris
at the Grocery
NU-KWA-TEA
at the boutique
Only the best perfumes
at the best discounts

Flowers for
business gifts
Sent worldwide by florists
displaying this emblem.

هكذا من النحل

Only Nixon Can Approve Test In Alaska, Congress Bill Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Congress completed action today on a bill banning the Amchika Island nuclear test in Alaska "unless the President gives his direct approval of such test."

That provision is in a \$4.7-billion compromise public works appropriations bill which was sent to President Nixon.

The House passed the money bill 376 to 0, and the Senate approved it without dissent on a voice vote.

Congressional sources say the five-megaton nuclear bomb for the test was lowered at least 300 feet into the underground Alaskan island test hole last week even though President Nixon has not officially approved the test.

The bomb, largest ever planned for a subterranean test in North America, was being taken to its blast site more than a mile below the surface when the Atomic Energy Commission furnished a third of its work force last Thursday, the sources added.

The AEC declined to say where the bomb is now, citing security reasons, but the agency did say it would take at least a week to lower the device into the testing area.

Nixon Decision Awaited

The official administration position is that President Nixon has not yet given his approval to the test and, therefore, no date has been determined for setting off the bomb at the Alaskan island of Amchika off the coast of Alaska.

However, the congressional sources said they had been told by university researchers working on the project that the bomb was set to explode sometime between Oct. 1 and Oct. 7.

The AEC acknowledged that early October would be the time it wanted the test, but refused to say if the decision to lay off 300 of 780 workers meant the explosion had been postponed.

Hirohito and Koyagi

However, another administration source pointed to two developments which he indicated could be involved: the visit to Alaska by Japanese Emperor Hirohito on Sunday and a Canadian tour next month by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Japan has been a major proponent against the Amchika blast, which is designed to test a warhead for an anti-missile weapons system. Canada also has objected to the test, and Mr. Kosygin's visit seeking further Canadian friendship would come shortly after an Oct. 1-7 explosion.

The main objections involve potential earthquakes and tidal waves and the danger that radiation might be released into the atmosphere.

He said that 33 commandos were in the group that attacked the base near Guayabal, about 450 miles southeast of Havana, and that they used bazookas and incendiary bombs to destroy the buildings and the torpedo boat at the small base.

He said the commandos also took 48 Cuban soldiers prisoner but left them tied to trees near the base without injuring them. The commandos returned to their base in a Latin American country, he said.

Philadelpha's Budget Crisis Cuts Teachers; Football Kept

By Andrew H. Malcolm

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22 (UPI).—When the financially hard-pressed Board of Education here announced a range of major spending cuts last May, including an end to 600 teaching jobs and all extracurricular activities this year, the statement was met with a citywide chorus of cynical yawns.

It was, after all, the fourth consecutive year in which the board had warned of financial disaster.

But when September came and the city suddenly realized these economies also meant the end of varsity football, the uproar rivaled the screams of a Super Bowl crowd.

Protests Arise

The threat to high school football touched off dozens of protest meetings, talk of a mass march and a lawsuit against the school board by teen-age football players. But now, under the prodding of the Democratic mayoral candidate, Frank L. Rizzo, the Philadelphia Eagles have rushed in with enough money to save the season and football practice has begun.

Philadelphia's angry football fans seem placated. But the 600 teaching jobs have not been restored and school officials still face a \$30 million budget gap.

"What this says," remarked Mark R. Shedd, the Philadelphia school superintendent, "is that the people who make the noise have a distorted sense of values."

The sometimes bitter series of events began last May when the board—faced with increased costs and staggering debt payments—drew up what one member called "a baloney budget" of \$360 million, although it knew it would receive only \$334 million in revenues and needed \$324 million just to maintain last year's level of operation.

Among the items slashed from the budget was \$4.5 million for all extracurricular activities, including \$79,000 for varsity football. The rest covered other sports, drama, art, music, school yearbooks and student newspapers.

High School Sports

On Sept. 1, when football training was to begin, the coaches and 18 teams were physically barred from the fields and Philadelphia became the first major city in the country to eliminate high school sports—at least temporarily.

"My God," said one aroused parent, "they just can't do that." Similar feelings were expressed throughout the city.

Bob Caesar, Lincoln High's football coach, asked, "When a student gets to high school, are reading, writing and mathematics more important than extracurricular activities?"

More speakers at protest meetings expressed concern over the possible effect of the cutback on the city's 285,000 public school students, 60 percent of whom are black. The lack of activities

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BARIIUM BLOB—This is the way a barium cloud looked Monday night minutes after it was injected into the atmosphere, 23,000 miles above the earth. Scientists, who took the photo from Kitt Peak observatory near Tucson, Ariz., explained that the cloud was about 2,200 miles long at the time. The purpose of the experiment was to obtain a visual picture of the outer limits of the earth's atmosphere.

If Nominated by Nixon

Rights Leaders Vow Battle Over Poff for Supreme Court

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Civil-rights leaders said yesterday that if Rep. Richard H. Poff, R., Va., is nominated for the Supreme Court, there is certain to be another confirmation battle in the Senate.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the NAACP, and Joseph L. Rauh Jr., co-chairman with Mr. Mitchell of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, said Rep. Poff's consistent record of voting against civil rights bills would provoke widespread opposition.

Mr. Rauh said he could not speak for the entire conference, which includes organized labor, religious and civil liberties groups, but added that labor organizations were studying Rep. Poff's record with a view to possible opposition.

It was a team of civil-rights and labor organizations that worked to defeat the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. in 1969 and G. Harrold Carswell last year.

Rep. Poff, 48-year-old congressman from Radford, Va., continued to decline requests from news-

men for comment on any aspect of the court vacancy that was created when Justice Hugo L. Black retired Friday because of ill health.

At least seven names are under consideration but the White House has refused to identify them. Rep. Poff, a member of the House GOP leadership, is assumed to be on the list because of his high standing with the administration and Mr. Nixon's pledge last year to name a "strict constructionist" Southerner to the court.

The court convenes to open its new term on Oct. 4, and it is considered virtually certain that it will be at least one man short. Even the unopposed nomination of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger took 18 days to confirm. In addition, Justice John M. Harlan is hospitalized.

Mr. Mitchell, veteran lobbyist for civil-rights legislation, said he had "no particular animus" against Rep. Poff, who has been courteous and "never abusive."

But he said that in some ways the 10-term congressman had proven "worse than Carswell" on civil rights.

He said Rep. Poff went out of his way to sign "not one, but two, Southern manifestos." The first was the statement of Southern legislators protesting the Supreme Court's 1954 school-desegregation decision. The second was an attack, signed by 33 representatives, on the civil-rights bill of 1957.

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Prison Sticks To Its Story On Jackson

After New Autopsy Cancels First Report

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Sept. 22 (AP).—San Quentin officials today repeated their claim that black revolutionary George Jackson was shot to death by a tower guard as he allegedly attempted to escape prison.

The officials were responding to an autopsy report issued yesterday by Marin County Coroner Donovan O. Cooke which said that Jackson was shot in the back, not in the head as prison authorities had reported.

A preliminary report by Dr. Cooke had said the exact opposite—that the bullet entered Jackson's head and exited through his back. The prison also said at the time that Jackson was shot by a guard from a 20-foot-high tower.

San Quentin Warden Louis S. Nelson, responding to newsmen's questions about the new autopsy report, said the tower guard reported Jackson was hit as he ran in a crouched position with his back to the tower.

Entered Back

The new autopsy report said the bullet that killed Jackson entered the middle of the prisoner's back, broke two ribs, traveled up the spine through the brain and emerged through the top of the skull.

During the Aug. 21 violence, three guards, Jackson and two other convicts were killed.

Prison officials say a gun was smuggled into the prison by attorney Stephen Bingham, who is being sought on a murder warrant. Jackson hid the gun in an Afro-style hairdo and pulled it out to start an escape attempt, the officials have said.

"It seems perfectly logical to me he might have been hit low in the back and the bullet curved upward," Mr. Nelson said.

"According to our reports, Jackson was struck by a bullet fragment and was knocked down by a guard who was running in the same direction as Jackson," the warden also said. Jackson was killed after running from the maximum-security Adjustment Center with a pistol in his hand, firing at guards in two towers and along a railing overlooking the prison yard.

Mr. Nelson said Jackson "was trying to shoot down that guard on the railings so he would have a clear shot over the wall. The officer on the wall dropped down on his belly and fired."

Mr. Nelson again denied allegations that Jackson was murdered by guards—shot on the floor and his body dragged outside.

In New York, the mother of the 30-year-old "Soledad Brother" said yesterday that her family is seeking to petition the UN to investigate the death.

"We have not heard anything from any official about George's death—only what I read in the newspapers," said Georgia Jackson. She claimed that neither the U. S. government nor the State of California would conduct an unbiased investigation.

"They wanted to kill George," Mrs. Jackson said. "They had wanted to kill him for years."

She spoke at a news conference promoting a book by her son, "Soledad Brother: The Prison Letters of George Jackson."

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Man Who Cut 4 Presidents' Hair Also Was Clipping U.S. on Taxes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI).—The former White House barber, who was befriended by four Presidents while clipping their hair, has pleaded guilty in court here to charges of embezzlement and income-tax violations.

Steve E. Martini, 39, once described by President Johnson as one of his "most influential counselors," acknowledged in U.S. District Court here Friday that he failed to submit to the Internal Revenue Service tax money he had withheld from his employees.

In a separate case, Mr. Martini admitted in District of Columbia Superior Court on the same day that he had "appropriated to his own use" \$15,000 from an estate for which he was a trustee.

Free pending sentencing on the pleas, Mr. Martini, also known as Stephen J. Egliano, is now living in Palm Beach, Fla. It also came to light that he is the defendant in two civil suits pending in both courts here in connection with the embezzlement charges.

Mr. Martini left his position as White House barber last year, after years of tenuous service beginning with Dwight D. Eisenhower. He was plucked from his position at a barber chair in the Pentagon, in part because he already had security clearance, having already shown his skill on the hair of Gen. George C. Marshall.

Goodpastor Speaks in London

NATO's Commander Warns Against Any Unilateral Cuts

LONDON, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Gen. Andrew J. Goodpastor, supreme allied commander in Europe, said here today that "the very fact that mutual and balanced East-West force reductions in Europe are a promising possibility" is a strong reason for the NATO nations not to make any unilateral troop cuts.

Gen. Goodpastor was addressing the 17th General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association, which is discussing the future of Atlantic solidarity in an era of East-West negotiations.

The supreme commander predicted that the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization would survive détente, if it continues to show in the future as much effort and strength of purpose as it has in the past.

He said he did not see signs of major changes in current NATO strategy, which he said was marked by flexibility of response and rooted in the deterrent principle. He said this strategy was ideally suited to an alliance for peace and should wear well in an era of negotiation.

Two Areas of Change

Gen. Goodpastor added that he foresaw two possible areas of change for the alliance. The first of these would come through a mutual and balanced reduction of forces by the East and the West in Europe.

He said it should be possible, in principle, to find some lower level of forces at which security would be as well served as at present.

Gen. Goodpastor said: "The very fact that mutual and balanced force reductions are a promising possibility gives a strong reason for the NATO member nations not to make any unilateral force reductions or take any action to degrade the quality or the readiness of their forces in being."

"The Soviets would have little incentive to reciprocate if they were convinced that the NATO countries, because of internal pressures, would reduce or downgrade their forces in any case. I consider this the major challenge to NATO today and cannot overemphasize the importance of maintaining, modernizing and improving our present combat capabilities."

He said the second possible change in the alliance could result from increased unity among the European NATO partners.

Gen. Goodpastor earlier in his speech spoke at some length about how Soviet military strength continues to grow on a rising curve. Among the many statistics he gave were those of the number of Soviet warships in the Mediterranean.

He said that these had substantially increased during the last few years. Their overall activity increased from 600 operating days in 1964 to 17,000 operating days in 1970, he said.

NATO Fleet Building

OSLO, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Adm. Paul Depoix, commander of the U.S. Second Fleet and NATO's Atlantic Fleet, said today that the United States was in the process of putting the fleet back up to full strength.

Speaking at a press conference here aboard his flagship, the 12,000-ton cruiser Newport News, Adm. Depoix said the fleet would be increasing its presence on the northern flank of the alliance.

The Newport News arrived here for a four-day visit as part of a general tour of northern Europe to allow Adm. Depoix to meet North Atlantic commanders.

Adm. Depoix said a number of elements of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet had been diverted to Southeast Asia, but were now being returned.

Wallace Signs Bill Against School Busing

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace signed into law today a bill permitting parents to enroll their children in their neighborhood schools if convinced that busing would harm them.

Gov. Wallace predicted that the measure, overwhelmingly approved by the Legislature, at his request, will be ruled constitutional in the federal courts.

Nixon to See Gromyko

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—President Nixon will confer at the White House next Wednesday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the White House announced today.

Mr. Gromyko will be in the United States to attend the UN General Assembly in New York.

Mideast: Shooting and Talking

The latest burst of gunfire along the Suez Canal—Egyptian and Israeli planes were downed and rockets were exchanged for the first time in 13 months of cease-fire—proves two points. First, the two sides have strengthened themselves, both offensively (the lost planes were behind their own lines) and no doubt, defensively, too. Second, neither side is set on a hair-trigger. The recent shooting, as contained as it was intense, did not disturb the equilibrium that exists at the canal. There is a risk that those Egyptians and Israelis who feel a show of force has its uses will be encouraged to shoot more regularly, now that they have learned that push need not come to shove. But the serious lesson surely is not that it is militarily safe to shoot but that it is politically pointless or worse.

The record is plain that forbearance toward Israel earns Egypt political capital in the United States. For the year which preceded the cease-fire, Cairo tested the thesis that gunfire would scare Washington into imposing a settlement on Israel; instead, the gunfire led the United States to support and arm Israel more heavily than ever. But in the cease-fire—and with a vital leadership change in Cairo—American support of Israel has frayed and the flow of high-political-visibility airplanes has altogether halted. Though the decision may be difficult to sustain domestically, Cairo surely realized it would only throw away these diplomatic advantages if it went back to war now.

The Israelis realize that they get more arms out of Washington when they bleed than when they wait, but they know too that the sound of shooting aggravates Washington's itch to take upon itself the task of solving the Mideast question and they are grimly convinced that the only settlement worth having is one carved out by themselves and the Egyptians alone. Moreover, Israel does not have the heart, or the reserves, to take casualties gratuitously.

So the cease-fire is likely to endure. Whether it will soon produce an interim settlement is another matter. In return for

yielding the canal ramparts, Israel wants in essence the beginnings of indirect dialogue with Egypt; only by such a dialogue, it figures, can true peace—by which Israel means its acceptance into the Mideast community—eventually come about. Egypt, however, operates on a different level: It wants its territory back, period, at which point it will sign an appropriate document called a peace agreement, and that's all.

The United States is in the anomalous position of being Israel's principal patron, if not its ultimate guarantor, and at the same time of accepting the principal premise of Egyptian diplomacy—that peace is a matter of settlement terms rather than a matter of a process of truce-building between states of the region. Acting on that premise, the United States two years ago suggested terms of a comprehensive settlement including complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Still acting on that premise, Washington recently suggested Israeli withdrawal to the mountain passes behind the canal. It was precisely when he switched from maildrop to arrange that Gunnar Jarring of the United Nations lost his effectiveness in Egyptian-Israeli talks, but Assistant Secretary of State Sisco is assured a better hearing in Tel Aviv because he has Phantoms to give or to withhold.

Over the next few weeks, Mideast issues will be discussed at the United Nations. Israel is bound to take a propaganda pasting and the United States, as its reluctant patron, will take a pasting too. It should not be presumed, however, that the exercise will serve no useful purpose. President Sadat perhaps needs a victory, even a paper victory, to justify prolonging the cease-fire and turning his attention to domestic concerns. By standing reasonably close by the Israelis, the United States maybe can reassure them and put them in a mind to consider new negotiating possibilities. In any event, while rhetoric rings from the rafters of the United Nations, the corridors remain available for the quiet business of diplomacy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Beyond 'Protective Reaction'

For the second time this year, American military aircraft have gone beyond the dubious doctrine of "protective reaction" to strike against military targets in North Vietnam. The targets, according to official spokesmen, include supply depots and truck parks as well as the missile and anti-aircraft sites that have been the avowed objectives of most earlier punitive raids.

This ominous re-escalation of the air war is consistent with President Nixon's warning of last December that he would not hesitate to order bombing strikes if the North Vietnamese stepped up infiltration into the South, thus imperiling sealed-down American forces. But it is wholly inconsistent with the President's frequent promises to wind down the war. The fresh attacks by up to 250 aircraft violate the commitment to peace this country made when it suspended all bombing of the North in 1968 to clear the way for negotiations with the Hanoi government.

Earlier attacks on a comparable scale were carried out last March for the clear purpose of covering the precipitate withdrawal of

South Vietnamese troops from their Laotian fiasco. The latest mass raid suggests that the South Vietnamese are now in trouble on their home grounds as Communist forces step up pressure in the wake of withdrawing American troops.

As U.S. ground strength continues to decline, the plight of the South Vietnamese as well as of the American troops left in Vietnam is likely to become progressively more precarious, forcing the President into increasingly desperate reprisals under his new doctrine. But American air power can never make up for the basic deficiencies of South Vietnamese fighting forces, as tragic experience has demonstrated.

Saddest of all is the certainty that resumption of full-scale air war over the North will destroy whatever slight chance remains for negotiating a settlement in Paris, the only dependable way to extricate American troops and prisoners from Indochina in safety and with honor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Siege of Attica

The siege of Attica Prison, with its murderous undertones of race hatred and human degradation, is described and analyzed, blow by blow, second by second, in millions of words and pictures which flow round the world. Yes, Attica is horrible. We see it. We hear about it. We write at it, as must many million Americans. Our sympathy goes to all decent Americans who may sometimes feel tempted to be utterly weighed down, even despairing, under the constant impact of so much bad news about their country. Everything, it must sometimes seem, goes wrong. The giant which grew from infancy to manhood on a diet of idealism and freedom struggles in apparent impotence with a host of snares entangling every movement. Yet history shows that the American nation possesses immense powers of recuperation from what might appear fatal setbacks and dangers.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The United States seems to need a doctrine of discipline in the use of fire power. The military concept of controlled fire, under specific command, is essential if an armed force is not to act like a rabble. The use of state power must always be hedged around with restraints if it is to retain the respect of the citizens it is supposed to serve. To storm with blazing guns a prison where ruthless men are holding hostages is not restrained. It is not even

realistic if one of the main aims is to save the hostages. It suggests a loss of nerve and a loss of direction, both of which are bound to disturb anyone who cares about the standing of the United States in the world.

—From the Times (London).

Nixon's Strategy

It is certain that President Nixon, though not a confirmed poker player, has his back to the wall so near to the 1972 election. He can't give in and does not want to, as he discreetly made clear to the Six Monday in Brussels. To force his allies to accept his policy, President Nixon has, at the extreme, a faith comparable to that which Lyndon Johnson had in the fire power of American weapons to crush Vietnam and force it toward reality. The surtax of 10 percent, the fiscal credits given to American industry, the demand for revaluation of other currencies, accompanied by commercial concessions, were not decided by President Nixon during a weekend of disarray caused by the dollar hemorrhage, as it has been said. On the contrary, it was the application of a plan sent to the White House as of July 14 after more than a year of study by a committee where business circles were powerfully represented. Publication of this report yesterday is another warning. The White House will hold to its decisions with the implicit conviction that the others will yield, sooner or later, and without doubt.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1896

LONDON—A greater scene of enthusiastic welcome it would not have been possible to have witnessed than that of last night at the Lyceum Theatre when Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, after a long absence, returned to the scene of former triumphs. They were together in Shakespeare's rarely acted and difficult "Cymbeline." With Sir Henry directing and both of them in the leading roles, it was another triumph and night to remember.

Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1921

PARIS—Some nonsense has just been printed by newspapers in defense of the resuscitated Ku Klux Klan in America. The disavowal made by the leader of the horrors and indignities committed in its name is without convincing force, for the very sufficient reason that whether or not in each specific case the organization is directly responsible for certain acts or not, the principle of the KKK is such so as to produce these very same acts forever.



New Wine in an Old Crock

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives this year has a new speaker and operates under a new voting procedure, but it remains an untransformed institution which frustrates many of its own members and does not carry its full share of the burden of governing the nation. Speaker Carl Albert—low-keyed, patient, persistent—has improved communications among the different factions of the Democratic majority but he does not have the aggressive temperament or the power base in the House to make the existing system function better by sheer force of personality. The abolition of unrecorded votes which was the

chief gain in last year's mild congressional reform act made the conduct of business in the House more responsible, but it was only a first step. The seniority system is the usual target of reformist criticism, and deservedly so. A less familiar but equally important source of weakness in the House is the lopsided committee structure. There are the "stacked" committees which function ineffectually because they are markedly unrepresentative of the sentiment of the whole House. There are the sham committees which have almost nothing to do. There are the runaway committees which have too much power.

The Agriculture Committee is a classic "stacked" committee, put together like a board of trade with every major commodity—cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, beet sugar, peanuts—having its own representative. When the farm bloc was powerful, this arrangement worked smoothly, as its beneficiaries intended. Deals among the various commodities setting quotas and price-support levels were logrolled inside the committee. Once agreement was reached, the bill was rammed through the House with little debate and no chance of change. But in the last 20 years, the farm population has declined and the power of the farm bloc in

Congress has faded. Now, big-city and suburban congressmen from both parties team up and defeat farm bills or rewrite them on the floor.

Because most of the members of the Agriculture Committee are captives of their respective commodity interests, they go on doing business in the old way. Although they all dislike the Nixon farm program, each fights for his own crop and together they cannot devise an alternative that would prevail in the House.

A sophisticated chairman would long ago have championed programs concerning hunger, rural poverty, Food for Peace and school lunches and used them to build a new alliance between the farm bloc and the urban liberals. But Rep. Poage of Texas and the other senior members are ideologically so reactionary that this kind of politics is beyond them.

Stacked for Labor

Like its counterpart in the Senate, the House Education and Labor Committee is also a stacked committee. In deference to the AFL-CIO, every single Democrat on the committee is safely pro-labor. Except for one lone Republican from North Carolina, it does not have any members in either party from the South. Because it is not representative of the actual range of opinion in the House, the committee has trouble putting together legislation which can pass. The Labor Committee is not a place where one learns the rudimentary legislative lesson that it is wiser to give an inch in committee to save a yard on the floor.

The Armed Services Committee has become weighed down with members protecting air bases, navy yards, arsenals, and military contractors in their respective districts. As a result of the symbiotic relationship which has developed between these members and the Pentagon, the Armed Services Committee has dismally failed to provide the military with the disinterested civilian overview which the Constitution envisaged.

Much time and energy are frittered away in the House on the meetings of committees which would do well to abolish themselves. Of the 20 legislative committees, only 10 have interesting, substantive work to do. The setting up of the new postal corporation evicted the power of the Post Office Committee. The problems of "house administration" hardly need the attention of 25 members. Government Operations has been moribund for years. The Veterans Affairs Committee handles an important piece of legislation about once a decade. The District of Columbia, Internal Security, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries are some of the other permanent floating bull sessions.

As against these feeble committees, there is the runaway Rules Committee. Ordinarily set up as an arm of the speaker, it became the obstructionist agent of the conservative coalition in the House. By filling vacancies carefully, recent speakers have brought the Rules Committee under their tenuous control. But its hearings on each bill reported by a legislative committee are still an enormous waste of time. The schedule of parliamentary business could be settled by the speaker and the majority and minority floor leaders meeting once a week for half an hour or so. A separate article would be needed to examine the biggest cause of frustration and inefficiency in the House, the runaway Appropriations Committee.

Choices of Sadat Are Bleak

By Joseph Alsop

TEL AVIV—From this peculiar angle of vision, the choices facing Egypt's President Sadat appear as difficult as squaring the circle.

Sadat can proclaim that the year of decision is 1972, instead of 1971. And he can then let the cease-fire along the Suez Canal drag precariously on until he can see the effects of the U.S. election on Soviet and American policy-making.

Or Sadat can renew the war of attrition against Israel with no likelihood or assurance of Soviet military support going beyond the air defense of the Egyptian interior. But if he makes this choice, the Israelis are now confident they can cause him to regret it very bitterly. Or Sadat can lower his political sights a bit in order to permit renewed negotiation of an interim settlement based on an Israeli pullback and the reopening of the Suez Canal. But a good deal of earlier rhetoric will first have to be swallowed if the Egyptian president seriously wishes to give renewed negotiations a chance of success.

Even from afar, it is all too obvious that each of the Egyptian president's three possible choices has its own very grave inherent risks. If the Israelis read the Egyptian situation correctly, there is strong pressure on Sadat not to let the present lull become semi-permanent, with hundreds of thousands of Egyptian troops, armed to the teeth by the Soviets, standing continuously and expensively, but firing no shot at the enemy.

Doing nothing is therefore politically risky. Yet taking military action is also politically risky—probably more risky than doing nothing. If the Egyptians open fire, the Israeli response will be somewhat limited by the Soviet missile troops and flares charged with the defense of Cairo, Aswan and Alexandria.

But rightly or wrongly, the Israeli high command is now sure that a very severe military lesson can be inflicted on the Egyptians. Another failure like the disastrous outcome of Gamal Abdel Nasser's attempt at a war of attrition in 1969 would obviously tend to jeopardize President Sadat's authority. The conventional wisdom in Washington is that Sadat will order the firing to begin again rather early next year after the wordy exercises at the United Nations General Assembly. The betting here in contrast is just a little more than even that the guns on the canal will remain silent, despite many an anxious moment, through most of 1972.

Political Course

That leaves Sadat's third choice, the political option, still open for exploration. But one thing is clear—the political option cannot be usefully explored by the methods used so far. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco is a very able man, who can talk the hind legs off a donkey. But his recent encounters with Prime Minister Golda Meir on his last visit were clearly both fruitless and comic. The prime minister decided that all Sisco had to offer was a series of vague impressions of President Sadat's negotiating position. To get the Israelis to listen seriously, much more will have to be offered than such impressions.

That does not mean that there is no possibility of a sensible interim solution if an interim solution is what President Sadat really wants and, above all, dares to say in earnest. The Israeli military leaders usually supposed to be super-intransigent, are eager for a sensible solution and they are rather more flexible about it than the civilians.

In this country, with good reason, a policy argument is half won when the military leaders are favorable. Hence, if President Sadat really wants an interim solution, President Nixon has a good chance of getting one. But if he wishes to succeed, President Nixon will have to take personal control of the problem. Past approaches have left too many scars here. These will only be forgotten if Mr. Nixon personally capitalizes on the trust and admiration that Mrs. Meir frankly avows for him.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Letters may request that their writers be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Banking in France

May I beg a little space, in the hope of persuading the French authorities to relax the confiscatory discrimination they are currently practicing against holders of non-resident bank accounts?

Under the new French exchange regulations, holders of such accounts cannot touch anything above 5,000 francs that their account held on Aug. 20, unless:

1. If we want to transfer our money abroad, we must do so—unlike any French resident—at the official "commercial" rate, although the operation is a non-commercial one.

2. Still more astonishing, if we wish to use, in France and in France, the money honestly earned and banked in the same currency and country, we must first buy foreign currency at the official rate and then rebuy francs at the free rate.

In both cases, we lose the difference between the official and free market rates. In other words we are subject to a "tax" on capital of about 4 percent: a "tax" at a level unheard of in Western countries and one that is applied discriminatorily against (mainly) foreigners. The intention may be to bash speculators. The result is to penalize foreigners working in France whose only crime is to have had confidence in the French banking system.

I invite all those affected (it may include Frenchmen working abroad) to write to me at 14 Rue Yvonne-Lévy, Paris 18, in order that we may protest unitedly against this confiscation of our savings.

STEPHEN HUGH-JONES, Paris.

The Bormann Case

On July 27, 1971 you carried a news item under the headline, "Ex-Israeli Agent Says Bormann Is Now in Paraguay." May I point out the following: (a) The man who claims to be an ex-Israeli agent is in reality a reporter who is trying to promote the sale of his book. Reliable

sources in Israel have assured me that the man was never an "Israeli spy" or a member of an Israeli intelligence agency. Obviously ex-agents are not going around disclosing the whereabouts of fugitives, thereby alarming them and enabling them to change their hideouts; (b) Former West German intelligence chief Reinhard Gehlen declared recently that Bormann crossed the lines to the Russians and died in Russia three years ago.

On behalf of the government of the Republic of Paraguay, I am authorized to deny categorically and unequivocally that Bormann was within the boundaries of Paraguay.

Dr. J. BEN JERUDA, Consul General of Paraguay, Tel Aviv.

Wage-Price Controls

I have read about the "unfairness" of wage-price controls in a "free enterprise" system until I am nauseated. The trite drive about the repeated failure and futility of such measures has become a popular fallacy that people in the majority follow without even knowing what they are saying. Does the term "free enterprise" mean freedom to take advantage of the public—to cheat, monopolize, to raise prices to an astronomical point the moment that one gets a corner on some needed or desirable commodity? Does it mean freedom to demand exorbitant wages the minute that particular skills are scarce, and pass the bill on to the general public?

The opponents of controls are simply saying they oppose laws designed to protect the majority against the few opportunists that would drive them into a corner, then make excess profits. "Don't worry about that," say these critics. "Competition will take care of high prices." The fact is that competition never has assured us of fair dealings and never will. Inflation is due mainly to one cause, and that is human greed. LOCKWOOD MARSHALL, Paris.

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Malta Accepts Britain's Offer For Continuing Use of Base

By Joseph Frayman

LONDON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Agreement on the continued use of the naval base in Malta by Britain and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was announced here tonight.

Dom Mintoff, the Labor prime minister of Malta, accepted the terms offered by Prime Minister Edward Heath in talks here last week. Britain and NATO will pay an annual rent of \$9.5 million for use of Malta's naval facilities, of which Britain will pay half.

In addition, some of the other NATO countries have promised to see what they can do individually to assist Malta's economic and development projects.

A new defense agreement will be concluded to replace the defense and financial agreement with Britain. Mr. Mintoff had been in office one week, after winning a parliamentary majority of one in elections last June, when he demanded revision of the treaty with Britain. He particularly resented Britain's assumption of the right, under agreements concluded when Malta became independent in 1964, to invite its allies to share the naval base without consulting or compensating Malta.

Outsiders Diplomats
Mr. Mintoff expressed his feelings by ousting the British governor-general, the chief of police and a number of senior Maltese diplomats and officials, and by declaring persona non grata Adm. Gino Birtindelli, commander of allied naval forces in southern Europe.

At first, the British took the line that Malta—the island to which they awarded the George Cross in recognition of its people's defiance of Italian and German bombing in World War II—was not vital to NATO interests.

That attitude changed after Mr. Mintoff began an ostentatious flirtation with revolutionary Libya and the Soviet Union. Informal comment then agreed that it would be desirable to keep Malta as a NATO base in view of growing Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean.

The new agreement, which so far is only in principle, makes no mention of whether the Soviet fleet would be welcome as the U.S. Sixth Fleet to use Malta's facilities.

Talks in Valletta
A new defense agreement, on which negotiations will begin immediately in Valletta, the island's capital, will define precisely what facilities Malta is offering. They are also expected to lay down the guidelines for any use of Malta by foreign vessels outside the North Atlantic alliance.

Seaborg Says A-Energy Helps Environment

VIENNA, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Nuclear energy is not destructive, but helps man return to a "more natural way" of life, a U.S. atomic energy expert said today.

Glenn T. Seaborg, the former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, addressed the 15th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He delivered a message from President Nixon.

Mr. Seaborg, who retired earlier this year to return to an academic career, said that "people who are so righteously concerned about the environment often believe that an energy-intensive society must inevitably 'self-destruct'."

He said that nuclear-energy scientists are justified in thinking that "we are developing a source of energy that can be the least harmful to the environment from a power-generation standpoint." He said "energy-intensive industries involving recycle plants are the key to saving the environment, rather than destroying it."

Israeli Paper Says U.S. Offers Many Jets to Spur Suez Pact

JERUSALEM, Sept. 22 (UPI).—The Tel Aviv newspaper Maariv said today that the United States has offered Israel "a large number" of Phantom jets in an effort to expedite the conclusion of an interim Middle East settlement.

"A senior American official," the newspaper said, "made the offer at a recent meeting with an unnamed senior Israeli official," asking that Israel soften its terms for a possible Suez Canal accord in return.

"This was," the newspaper said, "the first time the United States has admitted it was applying a de-facto embargo on shipments of warplanes to Israel . . . in order to wrest political concessions from it."

Accord at Any Price

The Maariv report, printed under a banner headline, preceded a special cabinet session called by Premier Golda Meir to review the latest military and diplomatic developments concerning the Middle East impasse.

According to the Tel Aviv afternoon newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth, the United States is determined to bring about an interim Suez Canal agreement by the end of 1971 "almost at any price."

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Denmark's Bausgaard

Pakistan Refugees Describe Continuing Reign of Terror

By Sydney H. Schanberg

KUTIBARI, India, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The latest refugees from East Pakistan report that the Pakistani Army and its civilian collaborators are continuing to kill, loot and burn despite the central government's public avowals that it is bent on restoring normalcy and winning

the confidence of the Bengali people.

All of the dozens of refugees interviewed by this correspondent yesterday, all of whom fled from East Pakistan in the past week, talked of the killing of civilians, rape and other acts of repression by the soldiers, most of them West Pakistanis.

As the refugees spoke in their overcrowded, half-flooded camps in and around this Indian village about four miles from the border, the sound of shelling could be heard from the frontier. It was impossible to tell whether the shells came from the Pakistani Army, the Indian border forces or the so-called liberation forces of Bangla Desh (Bengal Nation).

The refugees said that although general living conditions were very difficult in East Pakistan, they would have stayed had it not been for the killings. Nearly all the latest arrivals are Hindus, who said that the military regime was still making the Hindu minority its particular target.

Reprisals by Army
They said that the guerrillas were active in their areas and that the army carried out massive reprisals against civilians after every guerrilla raid.

Mira Pada Saha, a jute trader in Faridpur district, told of a reprisal against a village near his that had sheltered and fed the guerrillas. Just before he fled five days ago, he related, the army struck the village, first shelling it and then burning the huts.

"Some of the villagers didn't run away fast enough," he said. "The soldiers caught them, tied their hands and feet and threw them into the flames."

According to the refugees, the army leaves much of the "dirty work" to its civilian collaborators—the Razakars, or home guards—who are armed, the supporters of right-wing religious-political parties such as the Moslem League and Jamati-Islam, which have usually backed the military regime.

The collaborators act as intelligence agents and enforcers for the army, the refugees say, by pointing out homes and villages of people who have helped the guerrillas.

"The Razakars and the others come into a village and pick just any house," said Dipak Kumar Biswas, a radio repairman from Barisal district. "Then they arrest whatever able-bodied young man is in that house and hand him over to the army. We don't know what the army does to them. They never come back."

Pakistan Reports Clash

KARACHI, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Pakistani troops attacked a group of Indian agents hiding in the Jessore district of East Pakistan yesterday, killing 62 and capturing nine, the Pakistani radio said today.

It also said that "a large number of Indian agents and infiltrators," under cover of heavy mortar fire, attempted to enter East Pakistan at three places in the Sylhet district today. It said that they were challenged by Pakistani troops and volunteer forces, and in an ensuing clash 61 intruders were killed and a large number injured.

Large amounts of arms and explosives were seized in both incidents, the radio said.

Cuba Reportedly Halts Its Major Exports to Spain

MADRID, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Cuba today suspended exports of tobacco, sugar and coffee to Spain, informed sources said here.

Spain imported \$3 million worth of these goods from Cuba last year—about 90 percent of all Cuban products coming into this country.

Havana's move was seen here as a result of the recent breakdown of talks on a new trade agreement between the two countries.

The failure of the discussions, which ended here on July 30, led to the departure of a large part of the Cuban diplomatic corps in Madrid and subsequent speculation that Cuban-Spanish relations were under considerable strain.

The embassy said today's conference was a preliminary to planned meetings between Sir Alec and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, to be held in New York shortly.

Sir Alec and Mr. Eban will attend the United Nations General Assembly session.

Premier Refuses to Resign

Recount Tomorrow Holds Key to Close Danish Election

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Denmark's slated general election today appeared almost certain to produce a Social Democrat minority government, but the right-center coalition that has ruled since 1968 refused to concede defeat.

Although the Social Democrats and their partners seemed to be in a better position, their chances of victory could be upset by a new rightist party that campaigned on a platform of tightening up the country's permissive pornography and abortion laws.

The eventual parliamentary line-up following yesterday's poll depends on a recount—routine in Denmark—whose results will be known on Friday. Premier Bjarne Bausgaard informed King Frederik IX this morning that his coalition government would await the result of the recount before resigning.

He has another appointment with the king on Friday morning. The election has provisionally given Mr. Bausgaard's Social Liberal, Conservative and Liberal coalition 83 seats in the new parliament, two short of a majority,

while the Socialist opposition, the Social Democrats and the Socialist People's party, has a total of 87 seats.

But the Socialists can rely on the support of the two members elected for Greenland as well as one of the two members to be elected for the Faroe Islands on Oct. 5, bringing their combined support up to 90, a majority of one in the 179-seat single-chamber Folketing.

The recount awaited by Mr. Bausgaard could, however, upset this calculation by letting in the rightist Christian People's party with four seats at the expense of two from the Social Democrats and one each from the Social Liberals and Liberals. That would give Mr. Bausgaard's coalition plus the Christians the necessary 90 seats.

The Christian People's party polled just 754 votes too few to achieve the minimum of 2 percent of the total vote needed to gain representation. If it clears the barrier in the recount it will get four seats.

The recount could also boost the coalition Conservative party's seats from 31 to 32, compared with 37 in the last parliament. The party is only 200 votes short of gaining the additional seat, but it is not certain at whose expense this would be.

Mr. Bausgaard's party retained the 27 seats it held before, while the Liberals, the third coalition party, lost four to come back with 30 seats.

The Social Democrats, under former Premier Jens Otto Krag, advocate major defense cuts and recognition of North Vietnam. They won 70 seats yesterday and their ally, the Socialist People's party, got 17. The extreme leftist Socialist party, which gained four seats in 1968, failed to take any this time.

Italy Moves To Freeze Retail Prices

Wartime Control Measure Revived

ROME, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Clearly influenced by President Nixon's recent economic measures, the government today adopted price controls to curb a sudden increase in the cost of living that has caused much grumbling lately.

The government revived legislation, enacted during World War II against black marketers, to be able to fix and freeze retail prices.

The government instructed its chief representatives in each of Italy's 93 provinces, the prefects, to use powers granted them under a 1944 decree to impose price ceilings for foodstuffs and other basic supplies.

The wartime decree was signed by Italy's last king, Umberto II.

Although the government concedes that there is no black market now and that speculation is only one of several factors inflating prices, it fell back on the generally forgotten decree because there was no other legislation empowering it to control prices.

Italians who returned from their summer vacations to find groceries costing 5 to 10 percent more than when they had left home have been urging the government to do something about the cost of living. Newspapers also have been campaigning for price controls, pointing to the example of the United States.

The uproar over rising prices has provided conservatives here with a new argument to press for a "Gaullist" constitutional reform that would broaden the powers of the Italian president.

Obituaries

Wallace Fenn, Physiologist At Rochester U., Dies at 78

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 22 (NYT).—Dr. Wallace O. Fenn, 78, one of the world's leading physiologists, died Monday at his home here, after a long illness.

Dr. Fenn was chairman of the department of physiology at the University of Rochester from 1925 to 1959. He headed its space science center from 1964 to 1966.

His studies of the heat production of muscle, oxygen use by nerve, potassium equilibrium in muscle, pressure breathing and nitrogen narcosis had won international recognition. He was a past president of the American Physiological Society, the American Institute of Biological Sciences and the International Union of Physiological Sciences.

He held honorary degrees from the Universities of Chicago, Brussels and Paris as well as Rochester. He was the recipient of the Feltz International Prize for experimental medicine and the Guggenheim award of the International Academy of Astronautics.

In 1956 he was named to the four-man committee of American scientists that proposed a program of international control of space exploration at the meeting that year of the International Council of Scientific Unions. The committee was an offshoot of the space science board of the National Academy of Science-National Research Council.

Claude Grange
PARIS, Sept. 22 (AP).—Claude Grange, 88, a sculptor and member of the French Institute, died here today.

Mr. Grange, a winner of the Prix de Rome, is known for a number of war monuments in France, including the one at Verdun. He also contributed to the

decoration of the Palais de Chaillot here.

Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe
SOLANO BEACH, Calif., Sept. 22 (NYT).—Lt. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, 75, USAF (ret.), who directed the development and production of the B-59 bomber in World War II, died Monday at his home here after a brief illness.

Palme in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 22 (AP).—Swedish Premier Olof Palme pledged today to strengthen Sweden's links with Zambia. Mr. Palme is on a four-day visit to this African nation.

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—King Lear

By Judy Klemsrud
NEW YORK (UPI)—In an age when almost everybody is joining some cause or crusade, Thomas Whyte is like a lone ranger without a Tonto. His is a one-man movement devoted to "curing the voices of American women."

"Their voices are harsh and hard—and most always nasal," the 33-year-old Canadian-born Briton said here the other day. "It gives a false impression of them as being hard, aggressive and domineering, and it distracts from their other, more charming qualities."

What qualifies him as an expert, he said, is that he is "just an old actor." He is also a painter (three one-man exhibitions in London), composer (a piano sonata and a symphony), playwright (four plays produced in a London theater club), and an author whose first novel, not surprisingly, is called "The Cure for the Voices of American Women."

Since the novel is as yet unpublished, the red-haired and red-coated Mr. Whyte has been touring Canada and now the United States, reading from it and hoping to get backing from "a bold New York producer" so he can stage "an evening of drama, humor and purpose—based on 12 years of affectionate observation of American women in London."

The plot: An Englishman meets an American woman in London and falls in love with her, even though her voice grates on his nerves. He curbs her voice, and they live happily ever after.

"I thought the best way to do something about the problem was to set it down in novel form," he said, speaking in his soft, stage-trained, British-accented voice. "And it's not a put-on; I'm as serious as I ever am. As one of the characters in the book says, the voice cure 'is a possible

Thomas Whyte, Canadian-born Briton, wants to change the way American women speak."

NYT

turning point in the history of America."

Just what is the cure? He smiled coyly. "It's not years of elocution, it's just this mental concept of speaking from the diaphragm instead of from the throat. It does work. You can get the concept simply by coming to an evening of theater, or at an evening of conversation where the people know how to talk."

Mr. Whyte is the father of a 6-year-old daughter. He refuses to talk about her, or his wife, saying only that the latter is British-born, "and being British, her voice is, shall we say, a little more soothing than some of the voices from North America."

He also doesn't like to talk about those American women whose voices he finds entrancing. ("I don't want to set it down to stereotypes.") But when pressed, he will mention Lauren Bacall and the late Tallulah Bankhead, both because "their voices seem to be a part of their whole being, not cut off at the throat [he makes a slashing motion at his throat] or coming through their noses [he pinches his nasal passages]."

"A woman's voice," he proclaimed, "should be soothing, compassionate—and sexy."

When told that such comments might not endear him to members of the women's liberation movement, Mr. Whyte said he thought that those women, probably more than any others, should do something to improve their voices.

Listening

"It's particularly important these days when women are aiming for political office," he stressed. "Often they are slightly difficult to listen to at a long stretch because their voices often tighten up, and get higher and higher. A harsh voice just seems to stand in the way of what they want to say to people; people tend to turn off at the slightest unpleasant sound

Arts Agenda

The first new production of the Frankfurt Opera's season will be Gounod's "Faust" on Oct. 1 in a production staged by Bohumil Hliscska and designed by Erich Wonder, and with Christoph von Dohnanyi conducting. Julia Varadi, Josef Hoyerwieser and Bodo Schwanbeck sing the principal parts.

Jean Anouilh enters the repertory of the Comédie-Française on Sept. 27 with a gala performance of his "Becket," staged by the author and Roland Pietri, with Robert Hirsch as Henry II and Georges Desrues in the title role. The sets and costumes are by Jean-Denis Malclès.



BALLET IN LONDON

Rambert and Obscure Anguis

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Ballet Rambert is Britain's oldest ballet company. It cradled the two great English classical choreographers, Frederick Ashton and Anthony Tudor. Then it became a repository of tasteful productions of the older classics, especially "Giselle," and the only British company to stage Bouffonville's "La Sylphide."

Now it is reborn as primarily a modern dance company, a British equivalent of the Netherlands Dance Theater. It has become the leading exponent in this country of works involving electronic music, abstract decor, writing on the ground and obscure anguis.

World Premiere

The predominant influence, as in most modern dance nowadays, is American. Glen Tetley, whose work is much more highly regarded by critics and managers here and in the Netherlands than in his native United States, is Rambert's most regular outside choreographer. I find

it difficult to understand, let alone share, this enthusiasm.

His latest work, "Rag-Dances," which had its world premiere on the first night of the season, is typical. It opens in silence (a depressing feature of much too high a proportion of the Rambert repertoire) with dancers lying about on the ground covered in tattered material. The material rises to become a back-cloth and other dancers arrive to pick up (in both senses) the ones on the ground. Later incidents include the appearance of a man with a single breast sticking out of his sweater; it rattles like a bongo when he shakes it. Then there is a girl wheeling a lifeless man on a trolley, and a couple who interrupt the proceedings with a passable imitation of Fred Astaire and one of his partners.

I do not know what all this means and I do not find the movements made by the dancers (which can hardly be dignified with the description "dances") interesting or beautiful. Nor can I see any connection with the monotonous music, specially composed for piano and violin by Anthony Hymas.

The trouble is that I'm not intrigued either. Tetley's ballets nearly all have a very superficial effect, and leave little in my mind except a firm determination to avoid seeing them again. Even those who like "Rag-Dances" are unable to explain them, or really

to explain why they like them. Clement Crisp of the "Times" writes that "the total attitudes offered Tetley place mangle with experience." He finds it "futile, but never unrevealing." John Ford of the "The Times" writes that "There is more in Tetley than eye and mind can take in at once. The thing is that the first (as you want more)." I did, as no doubt we all more anyway. Time whether some of us or whether we are being to admire the emperor's clothes.

New Work
Rambert's other new work is "Solo," an equi-sonic and unsatisfying Norman Macleod, the co-director. His ballets are up in dramatic interest, they lack in dance even "Solo" has neither.

Sandra Craig is alone stage at first, except for dummy from a clothes shop on the floor. She crawls on top of a table, climbs higher tables, and then, as if by magic, she becomes a window-dresser, immediately becomes a dummy, but later, again, without causing worth any surprise or end with "Rag-Dances," the (by Bob Downes) does not particularly attractive related to the action.

The main pleasures of Rambert season therefore from the simpler, more conventional works. Jonathan Lorr's "Tis Goodly Sport," a century court music, some excessively crude humor, including a drag act, a lot of the heavy, and a funny, rather, all style of the American Taylor's "Piece Period." Topher Bruce's "George" to music by Handel, gives three couples the show if they can dance, after the style of Paul-L "Aureole." Bruce himself, her's most interesting day away with an injury this but a new star is rapidly rising in Joseph Scoglio, a handsome American. He with such fluent ease, such precise timing and warm, magnetic stage presence that attention is focused on him whenever he appears. He even makes the non-dance works look

Unfortunately Scoglio's attempts at choreography heavily influenced by his current predilections for and moving around, rather than dancing, noisy electronic sound, rather than music. His flow has dancers in positions like particles, nuclear stream, but to the pose is not clear. If he out of this style, and the self and the company are rewarding to dance, Scoglio be their choreographic as well as their interpretive

A Small Guide for Collectors

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 22 (UPI)—For people who like browsing in the Flea Market, picking up odds and ends, Robert Capla has come up with just the right book: "Les Petits Objets de Collection" (Small Items for Collectors).

Published by Stock, the book is a neat A to Z illustrated guide of curios, starting with abricots (apricots) and ending with aubergines (eggplants). A specialist in antique dolls, Mr. Capla has a store in a Paris passageway, the Galerie Véro-Dodat, at No. 26. In addition to his dolls, he has accumulated a number of small curios. The book, he said, "is the answer to a number of questions that my customers kept asking."

The book is charming in its simplicity. These sorts of objects are collector's items but do not rate the Sotheby treatment. Mr. Capla does not indicate the going prices but does give a slight aperçu of what each object is all about, sometimes a witty anecdote or two. At the end of each paragraph comes a list of reference books and specialized museums should the reader wish to know more.

To write his book, Mr. Capla drew on his own considerable knowledge. In addition, he toured all of France's smaller and somewhat obscure museums, such as those of the prefectures and sous-prefectures, which, he said, "were a mine."

Nightsticks

He also visited the Police Museum to check on policemen's nightsticks (bâtons), which, he said, some people collect. Speaking of the bâtons, he recalls that the very first was used on July 22, 1896. It was a sunny day and the boulevards were black with people. When the strollers first saw bâtons, they burst into hysterical laughter—they thought

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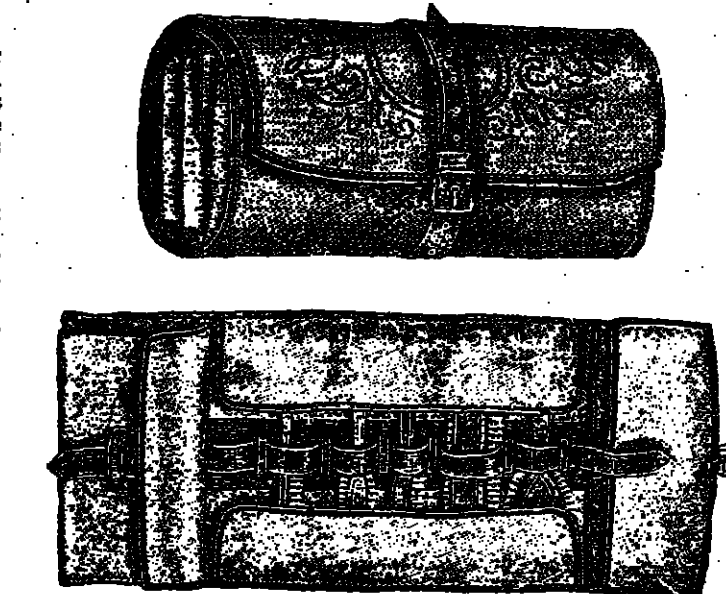
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A "nécessaire"—case for brushes, folded and open.

they were too funny for words. Newspapers ran editorials about them—artists had a ball drawing naughty cartoons. But eventually, everybody got used to them and the bâton, Mr. Capla says, is now referred to in slang as an aubergine (eggplant).

According to Mr. Capla, people will collect almost anything, including funeral wreaths. He recalls that Paris was once the funeral wreath center and also did a large export business. The most beautiful wreaths were made of Venetian pearls. But, Mr. Ca-

plains, "that is a dying business."

For people interested in more cheerful objects there is a new page on perfume bottles, which always make an attractive display. The first ones were made in Chantilly or Sèvres, Mr. Capla said, and represented animals or people, the heads of which were corals.

By the beginning of the 19th century, perfumes had become a passion. That is when the first opaline, crystal and enameled bottles appeared. In the 20th century, perfume makers got into the act and such houses as François Coty and Guerlain started making their own bottles. These, as Mr. Capla pointed out, soon became more valuable than the perfumes.

In the nécessaires (beauty kits) department, Mr. Capla shrewdly remarks that these objects are not necessary at all but simply so dainty and refined that they are hard to resist. The most amusing ones are the nécessaires à moustache, which used to be the traditional gift a monsieur received from his butler (who himself never wore a moustache). These cases were equipped with a biopelle, a special piece of leather which kept the gentleman's moustache in shape while he slept.

And so Mr. Capla's book goes on, taking on porcelain powder boxes, portfolios, tortoiseshell boxes, eggs and opalines, in a nice, entertaining way.

Around London Art Galleries

Herbert Wolfertz, Clytie Jessop Gallery, 271 King's Road, London S.W.3, to Oct. 2

There are, thank heaven, artists who don't take themselves or their art too seriously; who paint pictures to amuse and entertain themselves and their friends. Wolfertz is one of them. He is a German living and working in the south of France, and making what amounts to a series of semi-up self-portraits, based on seemingly endless numbers of black and white photographs. Each titled "Composition No.," they present a jovial, jokey and bacchic personage. They cannot be considered great art; but they are extremely good fun.

John Craxton, Hamet Gallery, 3 Cork Street, London W.1, to Oct. 2

Craxton is one of the best of the English neo-romantics, working in the Bewick, Samuel Palmer, Blakean tradition. This is a good natured exhibition of his work, with oils from 1943 to the present; and with drawings and watercolors from 1941 through 1966. As a draftsman Craxton was at his most powerful in landscapes of the 1940s, represented in this exhibition by the "Poet in a Landscape" (1941) and the "Dreamer in Landscape" (1942). The oils, on the other hand, have gained much strength recently so that the latest of the Greek landscape, are the best.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Tito Will Narrate TV Film on His Life

BELGRADE, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—President Tito will deliver his own commentary in a television serial on his life, the first sequences of which have been shot at Kumrovec, his birthplace in Croatia, according to press reports here.

The serial will consist of nine installments starting from childhood and ending with "Tito's vision of the future of the world." The serial, directed by Veljko Bulajic, has been produced by the Zagreb television studio in co-operation with Italian producer Carlo Ponti.

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Gold Price Hike Sought by Key Congressman

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—A congressman well known for his position on the world monetary market has switched his position and called for a devaluation of the dollar through a "modest" increase in the price of gold.

Oil Countries Seek Share in Companies

BRUT, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The mission of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) set today for another world oil conference is to seek a share in assets and profits of companies drilling in the 11 nations, said a spokesman for the oil companies.

Yamani following an extraordinary meeting of OPEC which over a resolution to seek a share in the oil companies.

Unanimous Approval
The OPEC nations, in a two-day meeting, unanimously approved the participation resolution and another on what a spokesman called "the adverse effects of developments in the international monetary situation on the real value of member countries' oil revenues."

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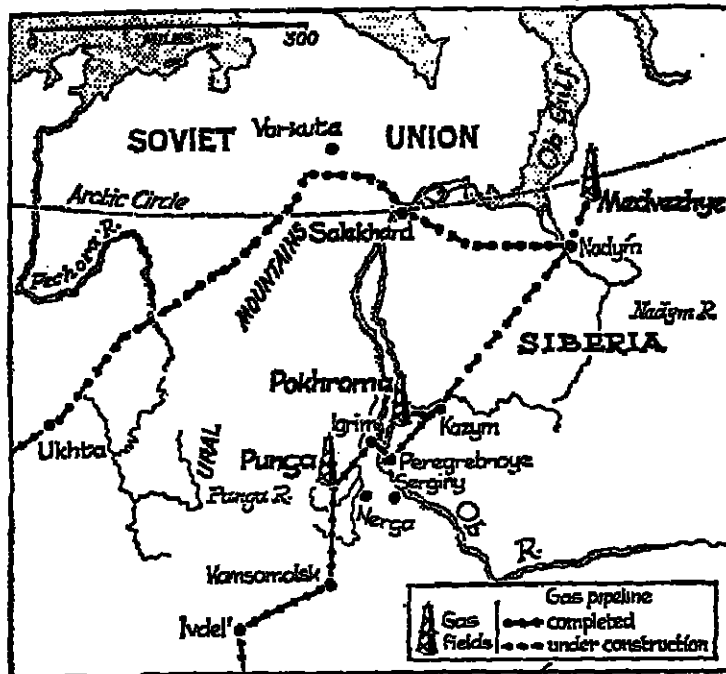
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Pipeline Crews Push Closer To Vast Siberian Gas Field

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (NYT)—Pipeline work crews carving a path through the virgin forest of northwest Siberia have advanced to within 250 miles of a vast natural gas deposit that is supposed to supply industrial consumers in Western Europe by the late 1970s.

The development of the sub-Arctic gas field, known as Medvezhye, is one of the most important construction projects of the current five-year plan, 1971-75. But the harsh northern climate and the lack of transportation for pipe sections have raised the question of whether the tight completion schedule can be met.

The Soviet Union has already signed agreements with West Germany, France and Italy under which these nations are to supply large-diameter pipe in exchange for deliveries of Siberian natural gas once the long-distance transmission main is completed.

According to present plans, the Medvezhye deposit, with proved reserves of more than 50,000 billion cubic feet of gas, is to supply two pipeline systems. One will run southwest to the Ural, a major industrial region that is short on fuel and energy

resources. The other will run west and southwest through European Russia to Western Europe.

It is the shorter of these two pipeline systems, the one serving the Ural, that has now come within 250 miles of its goal at a forest settlement known as Kasyan.

Work schedules in the potential gas fields of Arctic Siberia are reported to be lagging because of the lack of modern transportation to bring pipe sections and other supplies to this remote area.

The area around Naryn, where the Medvezhye field was discovered in the middle 1960s, was once reached by a railroad constructed by forced labor during the Stalin era. After Stalin's death, with the end of forced labor as a mass institution, the rail project was abandoned on economic grounds and the line fell into disuse.

The gas developers have urged the authorities to rebuild the line, at least as a temporary access route to the gas fields, but have been rebuffed. Higher Soviet planning agencies are still studying the economics of such a restoration project.

Germany Eye Interim Solution on Crisis

FRANKFURT, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Bundesbank president Karl Klagen said today he hopes an interim solution to the monetary crisis along the lines of the eight-point plan will come out of next week's Group of Ten and International Monetary Fund conferences.

The eight-point plan was submitted by Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, IMF managing director, to last week's Group of Ten meeting in London.

Mr. Klagen noted that the plan calls for a general realignment of currency parities including the dollar, but he refrained from saying specifically that he expects such a realignment to be agreed on in the Washington talks.

Mr. Klagen spoke at a press conference following a central bank council meeting which he said took no decisions on monetary and credit policy.

Mr. Klagen said he does not expect the IMF and the preceding Group of Ten meetings to solve the problem of revamping the

world monetary system. He said the questions involved were better discussed in smaller circles, preferably on a bilateral basis.

Support for Dollar
Mr. Klagen also said the Bundesbank is intervening in the foreign exchange market to support the dollar "in full agreement" with the Economics and Finance Ministry.

"But we haven't come into the market to set fixed exchange rates for the mark," Mr. Klagen said. "We are intervening in order not to let the dollar fall endlessly."

Mr. Klagen stressed that the Bundesbank wants to show industry that the mark revaluation will not be allowed to get out of hand on account of "wild speculation and wild reports." He cited Washington reports, since officially denied, that the U.S. Treasury is seeking a 15 percent mark revaluation against the dollar.

"We won't allow the revaluation rate to reach such a high

level that it will hurt our domestic economy," Mr. Klagen stated.

Devaluation Demand
LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 22 (AP)—Raymond Barre, the Common Market commission vice-president for monetary affairs, said today the United States must devalue the dollar. He rejected a monetary realignment that includes only revaluations of other currencies.

Taking part in a debate on the monetary crisis in the European Parliament, Mr. Barre said that a country whose balance-of-payments is in fundamental disequilibrium and whose currency is recognized as overvalued must change its own parity.

Belgium Reduces Discount Rate .5%

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The Belgian National Bank will cut its discount rate to 5.5 from 6 percent as of tomorrow, the bank announced today.

It is the second cut in six months. In March, the rate was lowered from 6.5 percent.

The cut brings the Belgian rate closer to the Dutch and U.K. rates, which were reduced to 5 percent earlier this month.

The bank said the decision was taken because the risk of inflationary pressures has decreased and because of the downward trend of interest rates on the money market, where funds are amply available.

U.S. Company Raises Price Of Aluminum A Second Producer Withdraws Price List

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—One U.S. aluminum producer raised prices yesterday while a smaller one eliminated its published quote for aluminum ingot, emphasizing the chaotic aluminum price system.

Reynolds Metals, the nation's second-largest aluminum producer, said it is asking higher prices for aluminum ingot and fabricated products.

Regarding the government's 90-day wage-price freeze, the company cited a provision in the economic controls that permits a seller to raise prices to the level prevailing on May 25, 1970, if recent selling prices have been lower, as is the case with aluminum.

At the same time, Consolidated Aluminum said it is withdrawing all published prices on primary aluminum products because price discounts have reached "ridiculous proportions," making the industry-wide 28-cent-a-pound ingot quote "fictitious."

Under the new price increases, Reynolds is apparently asking a half-cent a pound more than its recent selling price for aluminum ingot and 6 percent more than recent selling prices for most of its many fabricated products.

Since 1970, aluminum prices have fallen sharply as a result of declining demand caused by the economic slump and by increased competition due to industry overproduction.

Whether Reynolds actually is allowed its increases probably depends on demand, and Consolidated Aluminum's action does not indicate that the market has recently become any healthier.

The current condition of the aluminum industry is critical, said W. S. King, Consolidated president. He said Consolidated's selling price will float with the market "while the company seeks to ascertain the realistic price at which it should publish under prevailing conditions."

Alcan Cuts Output
MONTREAL, Sept. 22 (AP)—Alcan Aluminum Ltd. said today primary aluminum production at its Canadian smelters will be reduced by about 60,000 tons, effective Oct. 18, cutting its operating rate to 86 percent of capacity from 92 percent.

Plant Postponed
PARIS, Sept. 22 (AP)—Pechiney said today that plans to build a million-ton alumina plant at Dunkirk in a joint venture with Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. have been postponed.

Construction of the billion-franc plant was to have begun at the end of this year for completion in 1974.

House Unit Cuts Business Tax Benefit, Hikes Individual Rate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, after a tense session, voted today to eliminate only about half of the tax benefits to business resulting from the Treasury's new depreciation rules.

Committee sources said chairman Wilbur Mills had wanted a much deeper cut, hoping to receive a larger part of government revenue that then could be dispensed in tax relief for individuals. But Mr. Mills lost on this vote, 14 to 11.

The committee's basic decision was to adopt as part of the pending tax bill all but one feature of the liberalized depreciation rules the Treasury put into effect this summer, retroactive to Jan. 1.

The business tax benefit that would be eliminated by the Mills committee's bill allows a company to begin calculating the depreciation of an asset, for tax purposes, at the beginning of the second quarter of the year in which the asset was acquired. This procedure would have cost the government about \$1.4 billion in tax revenue in calendar 1972.

Before the new rule was put into effect, depreciation could not begin until the start of the third quarter of the year in which the asset was acquired.

The committee approved \$1.4 billion of tax relief for individuals this year. The bill would also provide substantial tax cuts thereafter.

The committee adopted the administration's proposals to accelerate scheduled increases in personal exemptions and in the general standard deduction, but it added sizable new tax relief of its own.

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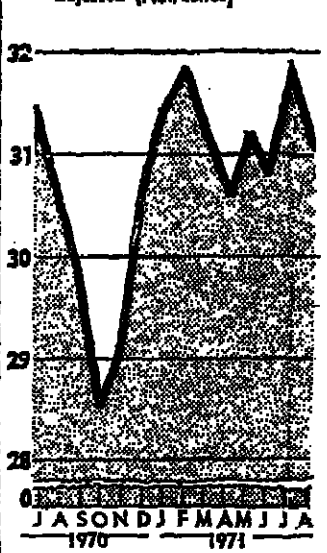
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U.S. Prices Up .4%, Double July Advance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Consumer prices rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.4 percent in August, double the July increase, the Labor Department reported today. It noted that the August performance does not reflect the effect of the current 90-day wage-price freeze.

On an unadjusted basis, the index rose 0.3 percent to 122.3 percent of the 1967 average and now stands 4.5 percent above the year-earlier level.

Pre-Freeze Prices

The department noted that many prices were collected before the wage-price freeze went into effect Aug. 15 and even some prices tabulated after that date might still be higher than a month earlier. It was noted that some prices in effect at the beginning of the freeze "may have been below their permissible ceiling."

Durable Goods Orders Fall

Another important economic indicator, new orders of durable goods declined 2.3 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted \$31.01 billion from July's \$31.72 billion, the Commerce Department reported.

The decline followed three consecutive months of increase.

New orders for transportation equipment dropped \$400 million while new orders for primary metals declined \$200 million.

In the special category of producers' capital goods industries, often considered a leading clue to capital spending plans, new orders rose \$300 million to \$6.43 billion, the department said.

Wall Street Retreats To Below 900 on Dow

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took a sharp drop today as some leading market averages fell to their lowest levels of the last month.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after easing slightly Monday and yesterday, tumbled 8.85 to finish below the 900 level at 893.55.

American Telephone closed at 42—its poorest price of the year—in brisk turnover.

Other statistics were equally chilling for investors. All of the 15 most active issues ended with losses. More than 1,000 issues closed lower as declines outnumbered advances by more than 3-to-1.

Volume, meanwhile, stepped up markedly. Large blocks crossed the tape, with the pressure in many transactions on the sell side. Turnover rose to 14.25 million shares from yesterday's 10.84 million.

Market Jitters

Wall Street analysts, describing the market as "nervous," laid the fundamental weakness in stock prices to the uncertainty surrounding details of the next phase of the economic program.

Adding to the market's jittery state—in the absence of any compelling good news—were requests by consumer advocates that President Nixon establish ceilings on profits and dividends after phase one expires on Nov. 13.

"Such a move," declared a broker, "would penalize the best-run companies in the nation."

A ceiling on profits, most analysts agreed, could trigger a substantial setback in the stock market. At the same time, the majority opinion in Wall Street holds that no severe restrictions will be placed upon corporate profits.

Blue chips had a bad day. Only one of the 30 components among the Dow industrials could produce a gain—and a token one at that: Westinghouse Electric rose 1/8 to 84 1/8.

Dropping by one or more points were Bethlehem Steel, International Nickel, General Motors, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Many leaders among railroad, airline and utility issues showed fractional setbacks.

Gold's Shine

As often happens on a down day for the general market, gold's ranked as the best gaining group. Dome Mines rose a point, while Homestake Mining climbed 1 1/8.

Explaining the 1971 low in American Telephone, the nation's most widely held stock, Eldon A. Grimm said adverse factors included higher yields available in bonds, as well as "another thorn in the stock's side" represented by the strike at New York Telephone. Mr. Grimm is a senior vice-president of Walston & Co.

At today's closing price, Telephone common fields a shade more than 6 percent. The stock was widely sold by mutual funds during the June quarter.

The American Exchange index declined 0.17 to 25.34. Declining issues led advances 675 to 219 with 239 issues unchanged. Volume rose to 3,408,000 shares from 2,894,000 yesterday.

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Tokyo Exchange

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Month	3	5/16	8	7/16	1	1/4	
Year	3	2/16	8	5/16	1	1/8	
Year	3	8/16	8	8/16	1	1/8	
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Shares

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Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
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Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
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1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
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Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
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1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

Mutual Funds

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
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1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
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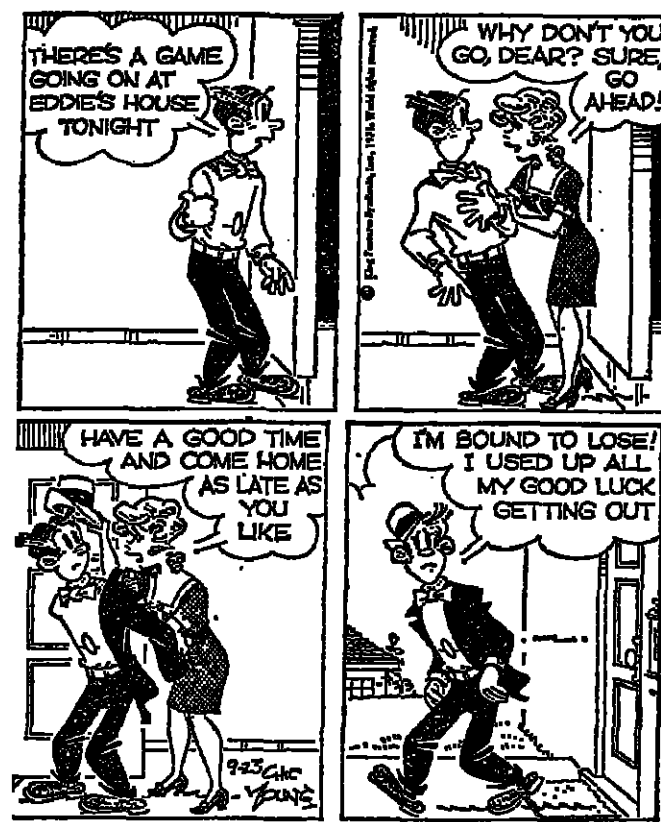
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Business

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Inexperienced players usually consider that the declarer's hand is wrapped in foggy mystery, in spite of the light that has been shed by the auction. As a point of departure, the defender should ask himself how many trumps the declarer is likely to have. Most of the time there will be a clue, and often the trump length will be a virtual certainty.

West had been thinking along these lines he would perhaps have found the brilliant defense needed to defeat the contract on the diagramed deal, reported from Allahabad, India, by D. N. Bacha.

South passed on a hand on which he could well have opened the bidding, but his side still staggered into the game. He made a balancing double after West's opening bid had been passed around to him, and eventually bid clubs and spades after North showed strength.

West led the heart king, and South won in dummy and returned the suit. He had no doubt hoped that West would shift to diamonds, but West played a third round of hearts, forcing a ruff.

South cashed the spade ace, collecting small cards from both defenders, and continued with a low trump. When West won with the king he was helpless. The declarer could not be prevented from drawing the last trump and running clubs: His losers were one heart, one diamond and one trump.

If West had been concentrating on South's trump holding he would have realized that a four-card suit was a certainty. With five, South would surely have bid spades a round or two earlier. It should also have been clear that South was unlikely to have the spade jack, which would have permitted him to take a normal finesse against East.

West should therefore have had a mental picture of J x x in trumps in his partner's hand. It would then have been easy to make the key play of dropping the spade king under the ace. This dramatic play transfers the defenders' trump trick to East, who needs the lead to play a diamond. If South continues by casting the spade queen and leading clubs, East will just in time give the defense their two diamond tricks.

Except in the quality of the art he achieves, however, the protagonist of the tale is anything but a hero. He is, in fact, one of the most repellent personalities in the crowded modern pantheon of monstrous egotists, without conscience or scruple in anything but his art, and even in that sacred precinct, without a trace of tender feeling for those who have initiated him into its deepest mysteries. The sordid chronicle of betrayal and deception is relieved only by the pathos of self-deception and the final decade of self-destruction.

Yet in the end we are prepared to forgive a great deal—perhaps everything—so long as we are assured that this harrowing record of moral horrors has been carried out in the interests of a great artistic achievement. This willingness to forgive is indeed one of the constituents of the myth that Gauguin's life has become for us. Were the man himself more appealing, his legend would be less engrossing. No doubt we would go to considerable trouble to avoid such a creature "in real life," but in the realm where history, art and myth converge to form the fictions that govern our sense of the destiny of modern culture, we are only too eager to invite a rape of our moral sensitivities. It brings us, even if vicariously, the thrill of the forbidden—precisely the emotion that the mystique of the avant-garde has promised us.

Mr. Andersen, who is professor of art history at MIT and author of a monograph on "Gauguin's Portrait Drawings," has written a remarkable book on a great subject. It is not exactly a biography, nor is it quite art criticism either, though a great deal of biographical and critical material is encompassed within the range of its inquiry. What he has given us is a highly dramatic elucidation of the life and work of the artist as a single entity—a single quest for the

contradictory goals of success and other-worldly ascendency.

This is an account of Gauguin as an existential hero, who to say, an anti-hero, the who set out to conquer Paris and repudiate it in a single: who aspired to dominate very culture he despised wished to overturn, only in the end that even in his the self-made "savage" repudiated the civilization he rejected.

Gauguin's Paradise Lost not, then, primarily a work history, though only an art historian alert to the nuance stylistic development could written it. For the locus of Gauguin's personal drama is larger historical crisis that took French painting in the math of the 19th century achievement. Mr. Andersen correct in noting that "Gauguin's entrance into the Impressionist arena came after the real was over." His pictorial from the Pont-Aven period was but one of a crucial attempts then being to carry painting beyond the established canon of Impressionist taste. Van Gogh's on the problem may have med from deeper and more erbed passions, Gauguin's a more objective grasp of intellectual issues involved Gauguin's from a more post and toward sensibility in the medium he was in the process transforming, but it was Gauguin's that seemed to take beyond the very bounds of European culture, to renewal in more prime sources of feeling.

To precisely what extent quest for a "savage" re proved illusory, to what degree he continued to lo Paris—to civilization—for a triumphant confirmation of achievements in his primitive post, and the inexorable by which Gauguin was o to become more and more entrenched in the fiction he created for himself: these the themes that Mr. Andersen explores with both a won eye for dramatic detail, an unflinching scholarly probity, out in any sense mocking Gauguin's intentions, without least slighting the genuine fering he endured, Mr. Andersen makes clear to us the many in which the artist's life work remained firmly enmeshed the literary and artistic asstions of his time, and he merces in exposing the m crudity that governed so much of the artist's most fatal elusions. The result is a book leaves us with a deeper understanding of Gauguin's art, a realistic view of his life, and more critical sense of the in that derived from them.

Hilton Kramer is art editor of The New York Times.

BOOKS

GAUGUIN'S PARADISE LOST

By Wayne Andersen. With the assistance of Barbara Andersen. Illustrated. The Viking Press. 371 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

THE life of Paul Gauguin constitutes one of the great mythic tales of modern times.

The man who, in his mid-thirties, walks out on his prosperous life as a stockbroker's agent, breaks up his marriage and abandons his children, in response to an overwhelming sense of artistic vocation, a commitment that leads him in the end to abandon "civilization" itself in the search for some ultimate realization of his art: here, if we do not cease to see the details too closely, is the romance of the modern artist in its most complete form.

Here, too, is the familiar allegory on the fate of the *petite maudit* in his struggle to vindicate his artistic ambitions in the face of a hostile, uncomprehending society. It is a terrifying tale of flight, deprivation, suffering, disease, loneliness and disintegration—the modern drama of alienation acted out on every level of pain and dislocation.

Except in the quality of the art he achieves, however, the protagonist of the tale is anything but a hero. He is, in fact, one of the most repellent personalities in the crowded modern pantheon of monstrous egotists, without conscience or scruple in anything but his art, and even in that sacred precinct, without a trace of tender feeling for those who have initiated him into its deepest mysteries. The sordid chronicle of betrayal and deception is relieved only by the pathos of self-deception and the final decade of self-destruction.

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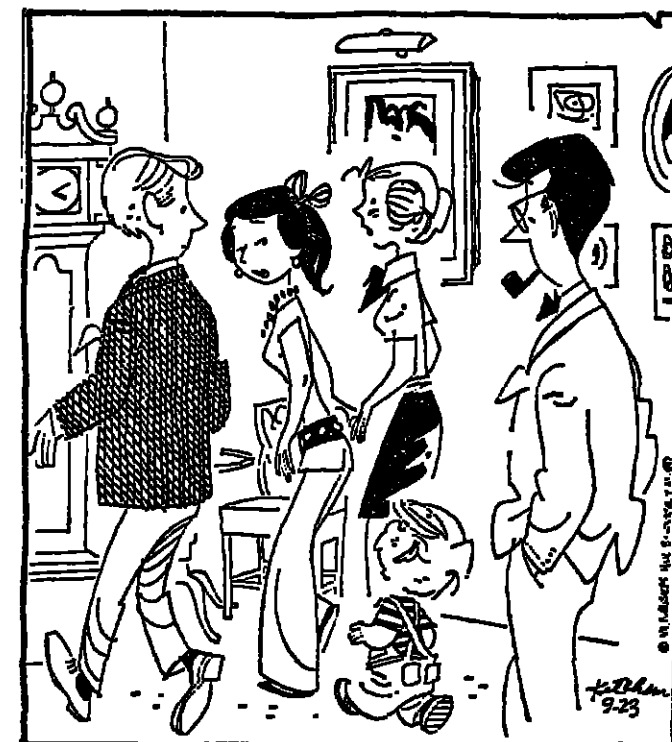
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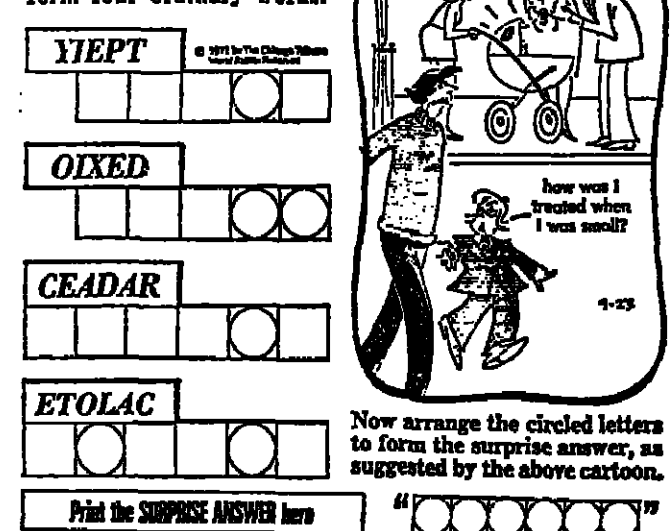
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DENNIS THE MENACE



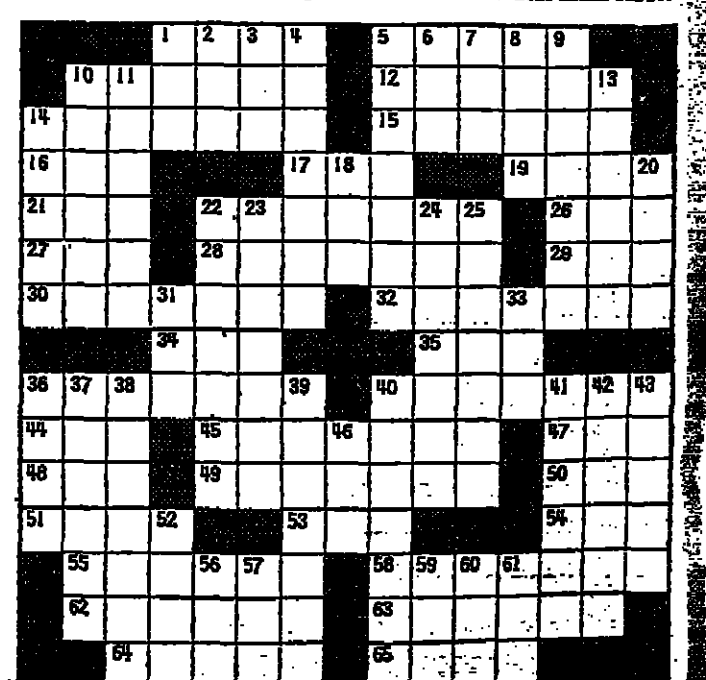
JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



CROSSWORD By Will We

- ACROSS**
- Hideout
 - Boats
 - Practical
 - Kind of pitcher
 - Penny-arcade game
 - Nevertheless
 - Bow
 - Man of figures: Abbr.
 - Ocean vessels: Abbr.
 - Clock numeral
 - Flying object
 - Map abbr.
 - Warded off
 - Plater
 - Tuned
 - Nestle
 - Paddle
 - Fiddler crab
 - Periodical
 - Kitchen item
 - Arabic prefix for ten
 - Detach in a way
 - Common verb
- DOWN**
- Technician's place
 - Sports group: Abbr.
 - Kind of wind
 - Apical
 - Movie preliminaries
 - Church title: Abbr.
 - Beverage
 - Features of some cars
 - Experimentation
 - Forceful
 - Good
 - Dress-up affair
 - Stately dance
 - Soviet region: Abbr.
 - Western shrub
 - Remainder
 - Generally
 - Insubstantial
 - Enlighten
 - "Le Cog"
 - Kind of meter
 - Cast off, in romance
 - Certain musician
 - Disenchant, as a clutch
 - Rhythmic
 - Apical
 - Taiwan capital
 - Astray
 - Dodge name
 - Sleight of prop
 - Slovenly one
 - "Where..."
 - Adult
 - Engineering unit
 - Descendant
 - Tax man: Abbr.



دكر من الأجل

Reds Top Los Angeles, 9-3

Dodgers Routed, Trail by 1½ as Giants Bow; Senators Will Move to Arlington, Texas...

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22 (NYT). — The Cincinnati Reds, last year's national league champions, did not have a night to see that the Los Angeles Dodgers, who had won the World Series, were not the same team as the Cincinnati Reds.

The loss hurt the Dodgers in their attempt to catch the San Francisco Giants in the Western Division, keeping them 1½ games behind with only seven games to play. The Giants lost to Houston 4-1, last night.

Cincinnati blasted 14 hits while the Dodgers made two errors and scored only one run. The Giants scored three runs in the first inning, and the Dodgers scored only one run in the eighth inning.

Then, Sparky Anderson, manager of the Dodgers, did his best to spoil the Giants' drive. The former pitcher, who was the old Brooklyn Dodgers' pitcher, pitched for the Dodgers for this week. He allowed five hits and two runs in the first inning, but he pitched well in the rest of the game, allowing only one run in the eighth inning.

Wayne Granger pitched the game for the Dodgers, allowing only one run in the eighth inning. He pitched well in the rest of the game, allowing only one run in the eighth inning.

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night when they were defeated by the Houston Astros, 3-1, for the 13th loss in their last 10 games.

The fatal blow was a two-run homer in the seventh inning by a third-string catcher named Larry Howard. He lined it over the center-field fence for his second home run of the season.

The defeat was the 21st for the Giants in their last 26 games in the last three years in the Astro dome, the roofed graveyard of visiting teams since it was opened six years ago. It also was their sixth straight defeat at the hands of Jack Billingham, who allowed them five hits last night as he outpitched John Cumber-

land.

The Giants' main comfort early in the game was the scoreboard, which showed that the Dodgers were being mauled in Cincinnati, but it also showed that the Giants had fallen behind in the Astro dome, thanks to a two-out

single in the third by Joe Morgan and a double to left-center by Cesar Cedeno.

For the rest of the game, which lasted only 1 hour 52 minutes, the Giants struggled to catch up. But they were stymied by their own cool bats, which have averaged only five hits a game during their three week slump, and by the hot Houston gloves.

In the seventh, McCovey crashed Billingham's second pitch over the right-field wall just past the foul pole for the Giants' third hit of the game, their first run and McCovey's 17th home run of the season. It also was the first home run the Giants had hit in the Astro dome all year.

Their relief at tying the score was tempered when Dick Dietz, the catcher, was struck on the left side of the head by a pitch. He left the game, and Russ Gibson replaced him behind the bat in the home half of the seventh, when their relief was shattered.

Cards 6, Pirates 4

Joe Cruz hit a two-run homer

in the seventh inning to give St. Louis a 6-4 victory over Pittsburgh and delay the Pirates' clinching of the Eastern Division title in the National League.

Phil 5, 3, Expos, 4, 4

Bob Blyer drove in four runs with a homer and a single to pace Montreal to a 4-3 victory over Philadelphia after the Phillies won the opener, 5-4, as Roger Freed and Billy Champion hit two-run doubles.

Braves 5, Padres 2

Hank Aaron, rapidly closing in on Willie Mays in their battle for second place on the all-time home run list, reached a personal season high when he hit his 45th home run, a single to San Diego, 5-2. Aaron, 37, now has a career total of 638 homers, only eight less than the 40-year-old Mays and 76 behind Babe Ruth's all-time record of 714.

Orleans 5, Yankees 6

In the American League, Dave McNally became the first pitcher in the league in 23 years to have four 20-victory seasons in a row when he tossed a five-hitter to give Baltimore a 5-0 victory over the New York Yankees.

Red Ruffing of the Yankees was the last American League pitcher to accomplish this feat, from 1936 to 1939.

Red Sox 3, Tigers 2

Luis Aparicio's single scored Cecil Cooper from second base with one out in the 10th inning and gave Boston a 3-2 victory over Detroit.

Senators 9, Indians 1

Dave Nelson scored his first four times to the plate to pace a 14-hit Washington attack as the Senators beat Cleveland, 9-1.

Royals 6, Angels 2

Dick Drach pitched a seven-hitter to win his 17th game, the most ever by a Kansas City pitcher in one season, and Bob Oliver hit a three-run homer as the Royals beat California, 6-2.

White Sox 5, A's 1, 2

Carlos May drove in two runs in each game as the Chicago White Sox swept a doubleheader from Oakland, 6-1 and 6-2.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

National League

Eastern Division

Western Division

National League

Eastern Division

Western Division

National League

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